

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 12, 1896.—Referred to the Select Committee on International Expositions and ordered to be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the following

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
TRANSMITTING, IN RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION OF
APRIL 6, 1896, THE REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE
OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS AT THE COTTON
STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA, GA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1896.

SIR: In accordance with resolution of the Senate dated the 6th instant, I transmit herewith the report of the officer in charge of the administration of customs at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., April 10, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I submit for your consideration a comprehensive report upon the essential features of the administration of customs at the special station maintained at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

Upon being designated, as the deputy surveyor in charge, to supervise the customs business pertaining to the importation, custody, and exportation of the articles imported for exhibition purposes, I placed myself in direct communication with the Director-General and the executive authorities at the Exposition grounds, who extended to the customs establishment whatever courtesies and conveniences, both in the matter of accommodation and equipment, their available resources would permit, the entire Administration Building having been already preempted by other officials.

A special building was constructed at the expense of the Exposition authorities for use both as official headquarters and as a warehouse for whatever exhibits might not be immediately installed within the foreign sections of the different buildings. This building, however, was not

ready for occupancy until the end of the first month of the Exposition period; in the meantime, we used such quarters for administrative work as could be obtained in the Fire Patrol Building and elsewhere. Because of the fact that the special customs functions were undertaken after the exhibits had begun to arrive within the grounds, much inconvenience was necessarily encountered in the matter of initiating the work devolved upon the customs.

Under act of August 18, 1894, promulgated in S. S. 15349, special authority was conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to jurisdictional regulations, section 3, paragraph 2, most pertinently relating to the customs.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by virtue of this special authority, directed that "the regulations issued by the Department, November 5, 1891, S. S. 12056, governing the free importation of articles for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and all other regulations governing the customs business at said Exposition, shall be applied, so far as practicable," to this Exposition. The Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895, S. S. 16369, were issued as supplemental to the foregoing. (Exhibit A.) In this exhibit will be found also the special local regulations and instructions which were prepared by me as a code of customs procedure at this special station. These, having been duly approved, were promulgated for the information and guidance of the official staff. They covered the transfer of imported exhibits to the Exposition grounds, their installation and the maintenance of customs custody, the method of making entry, the delivery of samples for gratuitous distribution, the storage of excess exhibits, the appraisal of articles that had suffered deterioration in condition and subsequent depreciation, the repacking, when so desired, of the contents of cases into smaller packages, and, finally, the regulations governing the withdrawals for consumption, transportation, and exportation of exhibits at the close of the Exposition.

These regulations, having been duly sanctioned by the Treasury Department, have controlled the administration of customs at this station, and as they have been tested by experience they may serve, if modified to conform with local conditions, as a suggestive guide in similar functions elsewhere.

The special rulings by the Treasury Department on questions of practice and of interpretation will be found consolidated in Exhibit B.

The customs force was constituted as specified in Exhibit C, and consisted of fifteen regular officials detailed from the following ports: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Newport News, Norfolk, Suspension Bridge, Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile; and of sixteen temporary employees, the latter having been authorized in Department letters of September 6, September 18, and October 5, 1895, the establishment numbering 31 in the aggregate. The two examiners of merchandise were recalled without adequate notice, the result being that the examination and appraisal of the exhibits had to be taken care of and completed in the special manner prescribed in my letter to you, dated December 10, 1895, a copy of which appears in Exhibit A.

Under special instructions of the Treasury Department, dated October 29, 1895, the members of the special agent's force were consolidated with the administrative staff.

The buildings and inclosures within which were installed or stored imported articles numbered 13, and are enumerated in Exhibit C. In conformity with precedents, the different buildings were treated as constructive bonded warehouses, no statutory bond being required.

The question of the policing of the buildings and inclosures so as to afford full protection to the exhibitors, in reference to guarding against fire and preventing depredations, was considered to appertain more directly to the Exposition authorities, under whose orders a special fire patrol and a force of municipal police had been placed, thus relieving the customs authorities of any technical question of responsibility.

In these buildings and inclosures there were twenty-one foreign sections, designated as customs divisions, within which inspectors were assigned and distributed for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of installations of imported exhibits, there being three reliefs, the first from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., the second from 5 p. m. to 12 midnight, and the third from 12 midnight to 8 a. m.

I concentrated the majority of the officers in the Liberal Arts Building, in order to maintain continuous supervision over what was manifestly the most important field of action.

The most important relief was from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., the period requiring the greatest attention because of the crowds, especially when it was perceived that, in the majority of instances, installations were carelessly looked after by their owners. From 5 p. m. until midnight, when the show cases were screened from public view, and comparatively few persons entered the buildings, the number of officers was decreased, and from midnight until 8 a. m., there was a minimum number on duty, the buildings being locked up or as securely fastened as was practicable under the circumstances.

In the performance of quasi collateral watch duty the customs officers had the benefit of the constant presence of the Exposition guard. In consequence of this mutual aid, prompt exchanges of reports were made and transmitted for official observation.

There were five special assignments of officers, as set forth in said exhibit. Functions were consolidated, with a view to promoting mobility of the force, and securing the performance of the numerous duties connected with even a minor customs station. I distributed these duties among the more experienced officers. As an illustration, the examiners of merchandise supervised the unpacking of exhibits, in instances of special difficulty, and several inspectors, possessing clerical ability, assisted in the preparation and maintenance of the office records.

A special detail for the examination of installations and the checking up of imported exhibits was assigned from the different branches of the customs service, four officers, specially selected on account of their experience and ability, constituting said detail. In checking the exhibits, they readily ascertained the status of every installation. This work was done repeatedly and at irregular periods during the course of the Exposition. This special detail did excellent work along the line of investigating shortages and discrepancies between the records and the reports made by the inspectors who supervised the unpacking of the cases received, and the invoices and warehouse records maintained at the central office.

The total compensation paid to the temporary employees for the entire period of customs operations in connection with this Exposition amounted to \$5,109.67, the specifications by month being set forth in said exhibit.

The foreign nations that participated in this Exposition were Argentine Confederation, Austria, Belgium, British India, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Venezuela.

The total number of foreign exhibitors was 233, several firms being represented collectively by a single individual; the Liberal Arts Building contained the majority of their exhibits.

The heterogeneous character of the foreign displays is indicated by the officials' returns and the statistical abstracts, in which some of the articles installed are described as follows:

Alabaster, manufactured.	Jute, manufactured.
Amber, manufactured.	Leather, manufactured.
Antiquities.	Liquors.
Articles of wood.	Machinery and models.
Bone and horn, manufactured.	Manufactures of metal.
Books and pamphlets in foreign languages.	Manufactures of paper.
Books and printed matter (English).	Manufactures of shell.
Carpets.	Marble and onyx, articles of.
Chemical compounds.	Medicinal preparations.
Chemical apparatus and appliances.	Musical instruments.
Cigars.	Optical goods.
Collodion, manufactured.	Oriental goods.
Coral, manufactured.	Paintings in oil and water colors.
Cotton, manufactured.	Portieres of silk plush.
Cotton, manufactured, wearing apparel.	Precious stones.
Curios.	Preserved fruits.
Earthenware of all kinds.	Rugs (Turkish).
Electrical apparatus and appliances.	Saddlery.
Embroideries.	Scientific collections and instruments.
Enameled ware (Russian).	Silk goods in pieces.
Fans.	Silk wearing apparel.
Firecrackers and other fireworks.	Smokers' articles.
Furniture.	Soap of all kinds.
Glass mirrors.	Specimens of minerals.
Glassware (Bohemian and Venetian).	Statuary.
Horses.	Toilet articles.
Instruments of precision.	Vegetable products.
Jewelry.	Wine in bottles.
	Woolen yarns and wearing apparel.

Moreover, there were governmental collections of the products of Argentine Confederation, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Liberia, Mexico, and Venezuela.

On page 62, Exhibit D, are set forth the records and reports used regularly at an I. T. port of delivery at which warehousing facilities do not exist. That these would be inadequate for the purposes of an international exposition to which the Department extended the privilege of making warehousing entries was noted at an early date.

Pages — and — contain the specifications as to the supplemental reports and abstracts, books and records used in these complex functions.

The descriptive list of the special books and records kept at this station will be found on page 63, and comprises, among others, as the essential records—

No. 2. A general register of entries received at Exposition custom-house; sample page annexed.

No. 3. A special exposition warehouse and rewarehouse ledger of imported exhibits; sample page annexed.

No. 4. Special exposition warehouse record, used as a merchandise account.

No. 6. Examiner's special record of appraisements.

No. 7. Storekeeper's special record of imported exhibits, in two volumes, A and B, with an index; sample page annexed.

No. 8. A register of empty cases received at empty case warehouse.

No. 9. Consolidated record of imported exhibits received at, permitted, and delivered from the buildings and inclosures; sample page annexed.

No. 14. Special record of transportation withdrawals, transportation

and exportation withdrawals, and transportation and exportation withdrawals with benefit of refund of duty.

As will be perceived in the sample page of No. 7, storekeeper's special record of imported exhibits, an exact transcript was made therein, based upon the inspector's memorandum record books of installations, with notations as to the contents of each separate case, excess goods, and short shipments, and the actual condition in which the articles were found in their respective cases. The duty-paid permits were likewise noted on the opposite page, with the amount of duties deposited and such other information as was deemed relevant and essential. This work was performed in such a manner as to enable the officers charged with the supervision of the repacking of exhibits remaining in customs custody at the close of the Exposition to make an intelligent comparison with the invoices submitted.

One thousand five hundred and forty-three cases or packages of imported exhibits were received under four classes of entries:

Class I covered exhibits received under immediate transportation in bond, without appraisement.

Class II covered exhibits deposited in warehouse at other ports, withdrawn for transportation in bond to the port of Atlanta, and either rewarehoused or treated as unclaimed.

Class III covered exhibits deposited in warehouse at other ports, withdrawn for transportation in bond to the port of Atlanta, and constructively rewarehoused and withdrawn for immediate consumption.

Class IV covered exhibits imported through the mails to the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.

These made a total of 194 special Exposition entries. (Exhibit E.)

In Class I there were 158 consignments, of which 1 was a special entry under consular seals, Form No. 47, article 459, General Customs Regulations. These were disposed of, in due course, under 128 entries for immediate consumption, Form 10, and under 48 entries for warehousing, Form 11, article 278, id., 1 installation having been formally abandoned and the exhibits comprised therein sold at public auction for the benefit of the public revenue; 19 of the aforesaid warehouse entries covered only portions of consignments, the other portions being covered by consumption entries, the entries for both consumption and warehousing having been made simultaneously, as required under article 284, id. Under these warehouse entries there were 42 withdrawal entries for consumption, 11 withdrawal entries for transportation, and 34 withdrawal entries for transportation and exportation, making an aggregate of 87 withdrawals under this class.

In Class II there were 5 entries from the ports of San Francisco, Detroit, and Eagle Pass, of which transportation bonds Nos. 192 and 193, Exposition serial Nos. 64 and 65, from the port of San Francisco, have not yet been formally entered for rewarehousing, and have been treated as unclaimed, awaiting departmental instructions. The other 3 consignments were duly rewarehoused; under these 3 rewarehouse entries there were 16 withdrawal entries for consumption and 1 withdrawal for transportation and exportation, a total of 17 withdrawals, under this class.

Class III covered 17 withdrawals for transportation in bond from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Ogdensburg, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Eagle Pass. Of these, 5 had been entered at the original ports for combined warehouse and immediate transportation. The greater portion of the merchandise covered by these entries was disposed of under combination forms, by being constructively rewarehoused and withdrawn for immediate consumption.

In these two classes there were 3 entries for rewarehousing and 17 for combined rewarehousing and withdrawals for immediate consumption, making a total of 20 rewarehousing entries. Under the warehouse and rewarehouse entries there were 57 withdrawals for consumption, 11 withdrawals for transportation, and 36 withdrawals for transportation and exportation, making the total number of 104 withdrawals of all kinds.

In addition, there were 15 entries covering exhibits withdrawn for transportation and exportation with benefit of return of duties under section 2977, Revised Statutes, and 12 amended entries for increased duties ascertained upon the verification of customs accounts provided for under Department circular No. 109, June 3, 1895.

Class IV covered 14 consignments of exhibits imported through the mails to the Cotton States and International Exposition. These were formally seized and released upon payment of duties ascertained upon examination and appraisal, under the form of entry specified as Cat. No. 636.

In the following recapitulation is shown the total number of the various kinds of entries taken care of by the special customs force:

Special Exposition entries.....	194
Entries for immediate consumption.....	128
Entries for warehousing.....	48
Withdrawal entries for consumption.....	42
Withdrawal entries for transportation.....	11
Withdrawal entries for transportation and exportation.....	34
Entries for rewarehousing.....	3
Withdrawal entries for consumption.....	16
Withdrawal entries for transportation and exportation.....	1
Entries for combined rewarehousing and withdrawal for immediate consumption.....	17
Entries for transportation and exportation with benefit of return of duties, under section 2977, Revised Statutes.....	15
Amended entries for increased duties.....	12
Total number of entries of all classes.....	521

The total appraised value was ascertained to be as follows:

Class I.....	\$112,818.00
Class II.....	3,466.40
Class III.....	4,494.00
Class IV.....	142.50
Total.....	120,920.90

The ascertained duties amounted to \$27,945.72. The accounting thereof is shown in the "recapitulation of duties," Exhibit E, under various specifications, the total duties actually collected being \$16,416.85, segregated as follows:

Class I:	
Entries for consumption.....	\$12,399.12
Withdrawals for consumption.....	2,435.99
Amount realized on exhibits formally abandoned.....	3.84
Total.....	\$14,838.95
Class II:	
Withdrawals for consumption.....	542.47
Class III:	
Combination entries for rewarehousing and immediate consumption.....	919.10
Class IV:	
Duties collected.....	\$104.73
One seizure from which there was realized the sum of....	11.60
Total.....	116.33
Aggregate.....	16,416.85

Moreover, there will be collected in due course the sum of \$367.06, ascertained as being due and specified in said Exhibit E, the payment of the amounts indicated therein having been duly secured. This will make a total of \$16,783.91.

These amounts do not represent either the entire value of foreign exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, or the duties collected thereon, as many consignments expressly intended for this station were entered at the ports of arrival because of various obstructive delays. After having been cleared on the customs records they ceased to be under official control.

The unusually brief exposition period did not afford sufficient time for a normal development of commercial relations by the foreign exhibitors. It resulted that, at the close of the Exposition, large quantities of merchandise had to be transported by them to other collection districts to find a market. Many consignments which were on their way hither, in response to orders for additional stock, were either countermanded or detained at the respective ports of arrival by reason of departmental instructions prescribing December 16, 1895, as the final date on which exhibits would be accorded special treatment at the outports in the matter of transportation in bond. The upward tendency in the number of shipments having been thus checked, the progressive increase of entry work ceased at an early date.

If we estimate upon a pro rata basis for an entire year, the customs business transacted at this station for three months may be considered as proportionately equivalent, under the respective recapitulations, to an annual number of 2,084 entries, and duty collections of \$67,135.64. Upon this basis of comparative computation, the work done at this station in this regard would exceed that done in any of the other collection districts, except 22, according to the report of the Supervising Special Agent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, this number of 22 including, among others, all the great ports and the leading frontier ports; or, to put it in a form that may be readily appreciated, the number of entries made here for the stated period exceeded the total number of entries at the ports of Savannah and Charleston combined, and exceeded the number made in any one of 120 districts and ports.

I have prepared, with the view of preserving them in a succinct and consolidated form for purposes of reference, an index to the acts of Congress and joint resolutions promulgated in the matter of the various international expositions held in the United States, from the time of the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, and to the relevant instructions, rulings, and decisions issued by the Treasury Department (Exhibit K).

It is believed that with modifications to conform with local conditions elsewhere they may be useful as a guide at whatever future expositions may be held in this country.

In conformity with the requirements contained in Department circular No. 109, June 3, 1895, it was necessary to have all entries verified in the office of the Auditor for the Treasury Department. Upon the completion of this adjustment of entries, which was made the basis of a conclusive ascertainment of duties, the various abstracts constituting the warehouse bond account were prepared in this office and duly transmitted. In Exhibit F will be found a duplicate collection of these abstracts.

There were 20 abstracts relating to exhibits that had been warehoused, rewarehoused and constructively rewarehoused, under the special authorization contained in Department letter of September 27, 1895,

which abstracts are enumerated and specified upon Cat. No. 444, entitled "General account of bonds taken at the port of Atlanta, Ga., for the Exposition period, August 1, 1895, to February 29, 1896."

It was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury that all entries, invoices, permits, abstracts, reports, accounts, and other forms relating to exhibits imported under the act of August 18, 1894, should be made separately from those relating to the business of the port of Atlanta, and that they should be stamped with the words "Cotton States and International Exposition." (Article 20, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895, S. S. 16369.) This procedure was followed with the best results.

The abstracts above referred to will be found in Exhibit F, together with the general account of bonds specified upon form Cat. No. 444. In consequence of the nonreceipt at this port of the certificates of delivery and certificates of exportation to be issued at the other ports, abstract 445, for transportation bonds, and abstract 446, for exportation bonds, could not be completed. These can be readily taken care of in a supplemental report.

According to the statement set forth in Exhibit E (p. 70), the amount of \$3,363.37 has been computed in favor of certain foreign exhibitors, under their claims for refund of duty, section 2977, Revised Statutes, upon exhibits duly exported from the United States. Abstract of drawbacks on exported merchandise paid (Cat. No. 136) and abstract of debenture certificates issued (Cat. No. 137) are in course of preparation. These are likewise delayed by the nonreceipt of the proper certificates. The account current of debentures (Cat. No. 135) will receive attention after the estimate (Cat. No. 233) "for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances, per section 3689, Revised Statutes," shall have been acted upon. Debenture certificates have been filled out as far as practicable.

The special forms were based upon the procedure that appeared to be suitable, in view of the special features of the Exposition and of this port of delivery. As will be perceived in Exhibit L, the "declaration" on the withdrawal for "exportation," the bond for "exportation" and other similar requirements were waived by the Treasury Department. As the exhibits were brought to the Exposition solely for the purpose of exhibition, and were directly exported therefrom, after having been in our continuous and uninterrupted supervisory custody, the waiver of the exportation bond involved no jeopardy to the security of the public revenue, as the bonded carrier was responsible for the delivery of said articles. To require the exporter to give bond with satisfactory sureties would have involved vexatious delays in the disposition of installations which were intended merely for exportation at the close of this Exposition (Exhibit L).

The inspectors were instructed that when they supervised the installations, they should make a complete and original record of the contents of every package, comparing the same with the invoice, and report in writing whatever discrepancies they had observed. The instructions were followed by them in an intelligent manner, although some embarrassment was caused by the fact that many of the invoices were in foreign languages.

There was thus obtained a customs record, independent and original in character, which was based upon an actual examination of the contents of every case, no matter how defective the invoices may have been.

Mr. C. A. Macatee, the special agent in charge, supplemented my efforts most zealously; the assistance he rendered me in regard to the preparation of the final abstracts and reports was invaluable.

The usual difficulty was encountered in regard to enforcing the rule against the commingling of bonded exhibits with other classes of articles, but within a reasonable space of time, compliance with this requirement was secured without any prolonged controversy upon the subject.

The attitude of the foreign exhibitors, as a body, was excellent, their desire to conform with our fiscal laws and regulations being manifested in various ways, with the result that the friction that is frequently caused by the enforcement of local rules, under even liberal instructions, was reduced to a minimum.

As there was no custom-house broker at this port to attend to the necessary preliminaries relating to entries, inventories, permits, installation orders, and other official documents, much inconvenience was occasioned, particularly during the first month, to the exhibitors, who are inexperienced in these respects, and, in the next instance, to the customs force, the members of which were called upon for instructions as to forms and regulations.

The foreign exhibitors left the United States for their respective places of residence as soon as possible after the close of the Exposition, many of them to avoid incurring additional expense at a time when the opportunity, usually extended at the end of the display period proper, was unexpectedly refused them through peremptory orders from the local authorities to the effect that the visiting crowds should not be admitted to the grounds after the formal date of closing. Many of the exhibitors left without waiting for the adjustment of their accounts, the verification of which disclosed amounts due them upon liquidation of their entries; in most instances no representative has been named to look after their interests and to sign the proper receipts for moneys to be refunded either as excess of deposits for unascertained duties or under section 2977, Revised Statutes.

A brief reference to some of the general features of interest at the Exposition, which in its entirety came under collateral observation, may not be inappropriate, the statistical information contained in the following remarks having been furnished by Director-General C. A. Collier:

The Exposition site was Piedmont Park, located 2 miles from the center of the city of Atlanta, and covering nearly 200 acres. More than \$250,000 had been previously expended in developing the picturesque features of this park, and it is estimated that in the aggregate the sum of \$850,000 has been expended to complete the Fair.

The United States Government exhibit, which was authorized in the act of August 18, 1894, was installed in a handsome building designed by the official architect. By reason of the systematic arrangement of the exhibits forwarded from the various Departments at Washington, visitors to the Atlanta Fair obtained a clearer idea as to the scope and nature of the Federal functions, than at any previous undertaking of this kind, according to the opinion of experienced observers. The opportunities afforded for popular instructions in these regards, notably by means of the vivid object lessons symbolized in the models of the vessels recently constructed for the United States Navy, and the aquaria maintained by the United States Fish Commission, gave very satisfactory results, the former, in particular, developing an enthusiastic public interest of a valuable nature in a number of our interior States, the citizens of which had been comparatively indifferent, because of distance from the sea, to this most important arm of the national defense. This result alone would appear to justify the efforts made by the national authorities and the expense incurred therefor.

Twelve States were represented at the Exposition, seven of them having special buildings of their own, and five having exhibits in the various Exposition buildings.

Besides the United States Government Exhibition Building, there were twelve principal structures completed, the list being as follows: Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Woman's Building, Agriculture, Auditorium, Administration, Police and Fire Patrol (in which exhibits of the Fire Department were installed, Machinery), Minerals and Forestry, Negro, Transportation, and Electricity.

The colored population took great interest in the official exhibit from the Republic of Liberia, which was comprised within the customs supervision.

The jury of awards was organized along original and effective lines; its members being distinguished for their ability, experience, impartiality, and freedom from personal interest, the diplomas command respect everywhere. The awards numbered 1,950, of which 882 were gold medals, 582 silver medals, and the remainder bronze.

The total attendance was reported to be 1,217,000 and the aggregate receipts \$1,167,000.

The number of exhibitors from foreign countries and the United States who participated was in the neighborhood of 5,000, many firms being represented collectively by individual exhibitors.

That this Exposition has been of material and moral benefit to the city of Atlanta and the large territory that is commercially tributary to it is undoubted, particularly in the matter of effecting a wider distribution of information upon many subjects not readily available by any other means, for purposes of instruction in this region. These matters, however, will probably be given full consideration in the comprehensive report contemplated by the Director-General and his associates on the executive board, upon all the salient features of the work done under their direction, and upon the results obtained therefrom.

In an appendix, I have made in topical form, devised for ready reference, a few remarks upon some of the more important questions which were presented for official consideration at this customs station, bringing the synthetical portion of my report to a close at this point.

The various abstracts and reports, to which pertinent and suggestive reference has been made at convenient places, will afford facilities for analytical examination.

The cordial cooperation extended by yourself and your office contributed largely to the proper management of these exceptional functions. The assistance thus rendered and the efficiency of the members of the special customs force have enabled me to make the satisfactory report that, as indicated in the final abstracts and reports herewith annexed, all the merchandise has been absolutely taken care of, and all the ascertained duties paid, secured to be paid, or accounted for by proper withdrawals for transportation, or for transportation and exportation.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Hon. JOHN D. STOCKER,
Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

APPENDIX.

ALIEN EMPLOYEES OF FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

In the matter of the Chinese Village concession, at which there were many Chinese laborers admitted under joint resolution, January 21, 1895, "authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries, for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits," no authoritative jurisdiction was exercised by this office, said function being specially taken care of by a Chinese inspector detailed for the purpose, whose reports did not pass through this office.

It would appear from an inspection of Exhibit G, in which are contained the joint resolution above referred to, special regulations of June 1, 1895, S. S. 16117, and departmental rulings of October 30, 1895, and November 29, 1895, that the legislation upon this subject for the benefit of international expositions is somewhat indefinite as to the means for accomplishing all the purposes contemplated, particularly with reference to the deportation of all the aliens who may have taken advantage of the privileges provided.

The departmental ruling of October 30, 1895, was to the effect that "foreigners who have been admitted into the United States by virtue of said resolution may perform such labor under contract as may have been authorized or permitted under, or by virtue of, or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Ga., in connection with such Exposition, and not otherwise;" and the ruling of November 29, 1895, to the effect that "if the persons mentioned were admitted duly, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress providing for the admission of such persons at the Exposition, under certain conditions, they may remain in the United States for one year after the close of said Exposition, and that even if their connection with the Exposition is terminated by abrogation of their contract, they still have one year in which to return to their homes."

There were other employees in this category, notably the employees in the Mexican Village. Most of these latter left the country before the close of the Exposition, according to information received in this office.

AUTHORIZED ALLOWANCE FOR DETERIORATION IN CONDITION.

An actual examination of the articles installed during the display period disclosed the fact that many of them had been injured, either by incidental handling or by necessary exposure. This was the case particularly with reference to decorative material, show cases, and installation appurtenances, a class of articles liable, by the nature of their utilization, to deterioration during the display period. It was considered, also, that a public sale of these, upon formal notices of abandonment filed at the close of the Exposition, would yield probably a smaller return to the public revenue than if the ascertained duties were paid, in conformity with the procedure that had obtained at previous expositions in this regard.

The authorization was contained in Department letter of December 9, 1885, to the effect that inasmuch as the special regulations governing the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago were generally extended

to this Exposition, provision might be made for the appraisalment of exhibits entered for consumption, in condition as found, with due consideration of unavoidable wear and tear.

The examining and appraising officers made special returns upon the question whether the exhibits covered by applications of this nature filed for consideration had lost any of their value, setting forth the percentage of said depreciation and the cause thereof; whereupon a due allowance or abatement was made at the time of the liquidation of the entry.

Apart from the equities in the case, the liberality of the Department in this matter was amply justified by the results, many exhibits being withdrawn for consumption which would have been abandoned on account of their impaired value to be disposed of at public auction. Moreover, this equitable treatment made it apparent to the exhibitors that they had more to gain by responding in the proper spirit to the impartial and benevolent attitude of the Treasury than by attempting to get relief through irregular practices.

The precautions taken precluded the probability that any exhibitor speculated upon the judgment of the returning officers. After proper consideration of all the questions involved, these officials made such recommendations as were fairly warranted by their knowledge of the actual conditions and their comparative observations.

DONATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Under a ruling dated January 2, 1896, the Treasury Department directed that in the consideration of donations of suitable exhibits to public institutions, societies, and municipalities the proceedings should be in accordance with the precedent established at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and that paragraph 688 of the tariff act, which provides for liberal treatment in the matter of exemption from duty of "collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science, or manufactures," furnished ample authority within the law for the exercise of administrative discretion in this regard.

Such privileges as were not inconsistent with the law and the regulations were extended in this direction, and several interesting collections of exhibits that had been carefully selected under governmental auspices were presented to the Commercial Museums at Philadelphia, proper supervision being maintained looking to a proper compliance with the formalities prescribed under the law and the regulations.

The Venezuelan commissioners, who were the donors of the most important collections, explained in the official correspondence upon this subject that the principal motive of the Government of Venezuela in contributing to the development of this Exposition was to testify to its desire to draw more closely the commercial and political relations existing between the United States and Venezuela, especially by making known the products and resources of the latter.

The disposition on the part of the Southern Republics participating in this Exposition, all of whom appear to contemplate an eventual customs union for preferential trade relations and interchange of products with ourselves, was quite noticeable.

DUTIABLE STATUS OF IMPORTED EXHIBITS.

Certain exhibits, Exposition serials 23-29, imported for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition, act of April 25, 1890, S. S. 9996, and at the California Midwinter International Exposition, act of Sep-

tember 1, 1893, S. S. 14424, were transported in bond from the port of San Francisco to the port of Atlanta for exhibition purposes at this Exposition. Having been delayed in transit, they were entered under combination entries for rewarehousing and withdrawal for immediate consumption.

The question was presented in my letter of January 15, 1896, as to whether there should be applied, in assessing duty thereon, the principle enunciated in S. S. 15205 and 15211, in which the Department ruled that "in assessing duty upon goods on and after August 28, 1894, officers of the customs were to be governed by the principle enunciated in *Hartranft v. Oliver* (125 U. S. Rep., 525), which gives the benefits of the new act to all imported goods held in customs custody on and after that date, whether warehoused, unclaimed, on board vessels, or in process of transportation." Department letter of October 18, 1894, repeated the instructions, that if an article had remained in warehouse under uninterrupted customs custody it should be withdrawn by the owner subject to the provisions of the new tariff act.

Under the instructions of January 21, 1896, there was applied, however, the principle enunciated in G. A. 3186, promulgated in S. S. 16357, in which it was stated that certain exhibits for the California Midwinter International Exposition were imported while the tariff act of October 1, 1890, was in force, but withdrawn for consumption and sold after August 28, 1894, the date when the present tariff act went into effect. It was held in said decision that the rates of duty prescribed in the tariff act of October 1, 1890, which was the revenue law in force at the date of the importation, were properly applicable if said articles were withdrawn for consumption and sold after the date when the tariff act of August 28, 1894, went into effect, it having been claimed by the exhibitors in interest that the goods were dutiable under the latter tariff act.

The main point upon which the Board of United States General Appraisers laid particular stress was that section 2 of the act of September 1, 1893, provided that "all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation," the published opinion of the General Appraisers stating that as "this was a special act of legislation designed to govern a particular class of merchandise, it was not repealed or modified by the more general legislation embodied in the tariff act of August 28, 1894," notwithstanding the terms employed in section 72 of said act, wherein it is declared that "all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed," and of section 20 of the act of June 10, 1890, as amended by section 54, act of October 1, 1890, providing that any merchandise deposited in bond in any public or private bonded warehouse may be withdrawn for consumption within three years from the date of original importation, on payment of the duties and charges to which it may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal.

In connection with this subject of what rates of duty are applicable to exhibits withdrawn for consumption, it will be perceived upon inspection of Exhibit II, containing acts of Congress providing for international expositions at Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Tacoma, Wash.; Atlanta, Ga., and Portland, Oreg., that the special legislation along this line is not uniform. Although the acts of April 25, 1890 (S. S. 9996) and September 1, 1893 (S. S. 14424), contain the clause that "all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the

United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation," in the acts of August 3, 1894 (S. S. 15181), August 18, 1894 (S. S. 15349), and January 8, 1895, the corresponding proviso reads that "all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of sale." It is not apparent anywhere that discrimination was intended in favor of the Northwest Interstate Exposition at Tacoma, Wash., and the Portland Universal Exposition, Portland, Oreg., as against the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, and the California Midwinter International Exposition, San Francisco.

One result of this interpretation was that exhibits imported for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, transferred to the California Midwinter International Exposition at San Francisco, and finally transferred to the Northwest Interstate Exposition at Tacoma, when withdrawn for consumption, were subject to the rates of duty in force at the date of said withdrawal. It thus happened that a portion of an installation consignment transferred from the World's Columbian Exposition to the California Midwinter International Exposition, withdrawn after August 28, 1894, was subjected to the rates of duty specified in the act of October 1, 1890; whereas another portion of the same consignment, which was transferred from the California Midwinter International Exposition to the Northwest Interstate Fair, was subject to the rates of duty specified in the act of August 28, 1894.

As an instance of the only practicable method of obtaining relief, in view of the decision in G. A. 3186 (S. S. 16357), it may be cited that merchandise imported for the California Midwinter International Exposition, San Francisco, was transferred to the Northwest Interstate Exposition, Tacoma, and was not withdrawn for consumption at that place. At the close of the Exposition it was repacked and transported in bond to the port of San Francisco, whence it was finally transported, under transportation bond No. 174, to the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta. Not having been withdrawn for consumption at Tacoma, the status of dutiability under the act of October 1, 1890, was resumed, with the consequence that these exhibits again became liable to the old rates. The only reasonable conclusion that could be reached, in view of the decision, appeared to the exhibitors to be that of exportation, the goods being finally and duly exported.

The cases cited and the acts quoted, especially in view of the words "or withdrawn for consumption," constituting new matter in the act of August 28, 1894, appear to be persuasive as to the intent of Congress to place all classes of merchandise in bonded warehouses upon a parity, if not withdrawn for consumption, until after the present tariff act had gone into effect. There is no provision in the present act which, by terms or even by implication, excludes any class of merchandise, withdrawn for consumption after August 1, 1894, from entry at the reduced rates provided for therein.

Under the principle enunciated in G. A. 3186 (S. S. 16357), to the effect that the rates of duty prescribed in the several paragraphs of the act of August 23, 1894, in force at the date of the withdrawal of exhibits duly warehoused like other imported merchandise, were not applicable to this merchandise which, after having been deposited in bond, it was proposed to withdraw for consumption, the rates of duty specified in the analogous paragraphs of the act of October 1, 1890, were assessed thereon, protests being filed.

Cases cited.—SS. 15181, SS. 15205, SS. 15369, SS. 15381, SS. 15467, SS. 15517, SS. 16090, SS. 16357, and SS. 16369.

Acts and parts of acts quoted or referred to.—March 3, 1883, June 10, 1890, sections 20 and 29; October 1, 1890, sections 50, 54, and 55; September 1, 1893, section 2; August 3, 1894, section 2; August 18, 1894, August 28, 1894, sections 1 and 72, and January 8, 1895.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF IMPORTED ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE CHINESE VILLAGE CONCESSION.

In connection with the Chinese Village concession, a question was raised at the close of the Exposition as to whether formal abandonment notices to cover certain Chinese exhibits, marked "C. M. X. 44, 1 box of flags, Exposition serial No. 64, transportation bond No. 192," and "C. M. X. 18, 1 box of flags, Exposition serial No. 65, transportation bond No. 193," would be recognized as valid.

The case was an anomalous one, and presented several peculiar features for official consideration.

These articles were imported at the port of San Francisco by the Chinese Midwinter Exposition Company as exhibits for the California Midwinter International Exposition, under the act of September 1, 1893, S. S. 14424. At the close of that Exposition they were entered for warehousing at the port of San Francisco and afterwards withdrawn for transportation to the port of Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of being exhibited at this Exposition. They have been treated as unclaimed and stored in your office, as their consignees did not duly rewarehouse said goods, their intention having been to obtain recognition as exhibitors and to secure for their goods the privileges attaching to imported exhibits.

There was no authorization, however, to permit the installation of these flags as imported exhibits under the act of August 18, 1894 (S. S. 15349), in view of article 17, Special Custom Regulations of August 3, 1895 (S. S. 16369), and the ruling by the Treasury Department, in its letter dated October 30, 1895, to the effect that the Chinese Village was not comprised within the customs limits of this Exposition.

The normal bonded period of three years will expire for "C. M. X. 44" December 30, 1896, and for "C. M. X. 18" January 13, 1897.

This merchandise was returned by the United States appraiser at the port of San Francisco under the act of October 1, 1890. In accordance with the principle enunciated in G. A. 3186 (S. S. 16357), the ascertained duties at the old rates, amounting to \$19.06 and \$55.15, respectively, the values being \$17 and \$41, are due from the importers without regard to the date of withdrawal. From an inspection of the articles in question I am of the opinion that they would sell, if treated in accordance with the procedure prescribed in articles 809-816, General Customs Regulations, for much less than the duties ascertained thereon.

It having been forbidden to treat articles imported for the Chinese Village as coming within the purview of the special regulations established for the customs supervision of this Exposition, it would appear that, although these flags were properly considered as imported exhibits for the California Midwinter International Exposition, they were not entitled to be treated as imported exhibits for the Cotton States and International Exposition, and, consequently, to the status accorded to exhibits imported from foreign countries and officially recognized as coming within the purview of the act of August 18, 1894.

On the other hand, not being recognized as imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, they may not be formally abandoned, under the special regulations, and this particular account closed, should the amount realized at public sale be less than the ascer-

tained duties. If the proceeds of the public sale upon this merchandise be found insufficient to pay the duties thus ascertained, after payment of all the charges having priority, as specified in article 816 of the General Customs Regulations of 1892, the deficiencies must be collected upon the warehouse bonds, by suit, if necessary.

Since this report was commenced, letters have been received by a duly authorized attorney in fact at Atlanta from custom house brokers in San Francisco, representing the parties in interest, instructing him, in accordance with the views herein presented, to prepare proper withdrawals for transportation in bond to that port for exportation to China. These will effect a final disposition of the only merchandise remaining over.

As the regulations governing withdrawals at original ports for transportation in bond apply equally to withdrawals at secondary ports, the rewarehouse withdrawal for transportation, in each case, should conform with Form No. 71, after due entry for rewarehousing shall have been made and the customary notations made on the records.

There will thus be two additional withdrawals to consider in the computation of the customs transactions already referred to in my report.

FORMALLY ABANDONED EXHIBITS.

At the close of the Exposition, formal notices of abandonment covering certain exhibits of small value were filed in conformity with the consolidated local rules of December 28, 1895.

With a view of expeditiously closing the Exposition records in an advantageous manner and obviating an unnecessary accumulation of storage charges, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to make a ruling to the effect that you might be authorized to dispose of these abandoned articles at an early date, for the best interests of the public revenue, and the net proceeds turned into the Treasury, it being considered that all rights of private ownership therein had been pro tanto waived under this formal procedure.

The Department, under date of March 28, 1896, authorized speedy sale of the abandoned exhibits. A notice in accordance therewith was posted in conspicuous places in the custom-house.

Exhibit I contains the notice, together with a special report as to the net amounts realized at said public sale. The amounts realized were in excess of the ascertained duties, the purchasers probably being influenced by the public interest in this Exposition, which interest has not yet quite faded away.

FRACTIONAL REPACKING OF CASES.

In Department letter of October 30, 1895, permission was granted to repack the contents of a case into smaller packages of adequate proportions for consumption, transportation, or transportation and exportation. This was a measure of peculiar importance, as it greatly promoted the convenience of exhibitors by enabling them to make the proper withdrawals. It was essential that some provision of this nature should be made as heretofore under proper supervisory regulations if withdrawals were to be made in accordance with the conditions that obtain at an exposition.

Appropriate records covering this function were made in order that an absolutely available tracing history of the disposition of cases, per se, might be maintained. This privilege involved increased labor, but it was justified by the results.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF EXHIBIT SAMPLES.

On the subject of samples for gratuitous distribution a special ruling was made by the Department November 11, 1895, to the effect that—

In order to avoid the appearance of unfair discrimination in the matter, the Department instructs you that a reasonable and moderate quantity of samples of wines, cordials, spirits, etc., may be allowed distribution at the Exposition free of duty under strict and careful supervision of the customs authorities.

This privilege was extended in but one instance, the greater number of requests having been made and denied during the period of the operations of the international jury, the examining functions of which had ended prior to the receipt of this authorization.

I assured myself at different times, and through various and independent sources of information, that the beneficiaries of the ruling had made legitimate use of this privileged method of advertising, in vogue at preceding expositions, and that no surreptitious sales to restaurants or dealers in their commodities had occurred.

I am of the opinion that timely and adequate provision should be made, so that reasonable employment of samples for the use of the international juries, whose duty it is to pass upon the comparative merits of exhibits at these expositions, may be allowed, thus assisting in the promotion of the legitimate purposes of an exposition without affecting the public revenues to an appreciable extent. A liberal practice in this regard is practicable, the eligibility of samples for gratuitous distribution being determined, according to practice, by the chief officer of customs. Reciprocal privileges, however, should be claimed at such foreign expositions to which our own merchants may send their goods in competition with the products of other nations.

There is one feature in connection with this subject to which I called attention in my report of December 1, 1895, duly transmitted to the Treasury Department. Special provision is made under the laws of the Dominion of Canada whereby distilled spirits may be placed in suitable condition and made up into commercially available quantities for exportation. Distillers are thereby enabled, under this fostering fiscal jurisdiction, to make up cases or packages of bottles of spirits for foreign markets; these are to be met with on the open market not only in the United States, but in all parts of the world, a very large business having been developed thereby.

I have been informed by foreign exhibitors and visitors at this Exposition that usually they are unable to obtain, in their respective countries, bottled American spirits, several stating indeed that they are restricted, because of the absence from foreign markets of our domestic products of this character, to the use of Canadian Club and other foreign brands of spirits.

It appears that, under the regulations and instructions now in force under our internal-revenue laws relating to the transportation and exportation of distilled spirits in bond without payment of tax, distilled spirits may be withdrawn from distillery bonded warehouses for exportation in the "original casks or packages" alone. Section 3330 of the Revised Statutes went so far as to require that the quantity withdrawn for exportation in the original casks should not be less than 1,000 gallons. This section, however, was modified by section 2 of the act of June 9, 1874, which provided—

That on and after the first of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, for the expense of providing and affixing the stamps to each cask containing distilled spirits

for exportation, there shall be charged ten cents for each stamp, instead of twenty-five cents, as now required by law.

And by section 11 of the act of May 28, 1880, which amended said section by striking out the words "in quantities of not less than one thousand gallons," in the third line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "or package." The special regulations of May 3, 1895, prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indicate that this statutory obstacle still subsists, as they refer merely to the subject of reducing the proof of these spirits "in the original packages" containing the same in a distillery warehouse, special bonded warehouse, or general bonded warehouse in order to export them.

If the privilege of repacking in bond domestic distilled spirits for purposes of exportation be provided under adequately amendatory and corrective legislation, it is probable that a considerable export trade in this class of goods would be developed in fields that have been left thus far uncontested to our commercial rivals.

Certain international expositions are now being organized in various foreign countries. Unless this privilege of repacking in bond to suit foreign markets should be at once provided for under the suggested amendatory legislation, the domestic exhibitors of this class of goods will be under a grave and unnecessary disadvantage as compared with the special facilities diligently afforded to their foreign competitors by their respective Governments. Our laws and the consequent regulations are of such a nature at present that reciprocal privileges in the matter of the gratuitous distribution of samples at the foreign expositions referred to, for the benefit of American exhibitors and exporters, could not be made use of to the extent desired, as case goods alone, and not casks or bulky packages of spirits, are readily disposed of abroad.

Suitable administrative treatment, if authorized under appropriate legislation, will certainly extend the scope of our commercial activities abroad and afford our exporters equal opportunities of obtaining their proper share of business in fields of enterprise hitherto overlooked or neglected because of the impediments herein alluded to.

PERSONAL MENTION.

During the course of the Exposition the station was visited by several prominent officials from the Treasury Department and the various collection districts. Mr. John M. Comstock, Chief of Customs, and Mr. J. J. Crowley, Supervising Special Agent, Treasury Department, paid official visits to this station. Their assistance, by way of advice and of expeditious treatment of matters that were presented for administrative consideration, contributed largely to facilitating the transaction of this branch of the public business, and saved official correspondence on the numerous topics that are presented for consideration.

REFUND OF DUTIES UNDER SECTION 2977, REVISED STATUTES, PAID UPON IMPORTED EXHIBITS.

A question was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to refunding the amount computed upon a certain withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation with benefit of refund of duties, the net amount due having been ascertained to be less than \$50.

While it is true that the customs regulations prescribe that no drawback shall be paid unless the duties paid on the merchandise exported

shall amount to \$50, I am of the opinion that this subject comes under a different section and chapter of the Revised Statutes, to wit, section 2977, chapter 7, entitled "The bond and warehouse system," whereas the limitation as to the minimum amount of duties paid is to be found in section 3016, chapter 9, entitled "Drawback."

Section 2977 provides that merchandise upon which the duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs, and if exported directly from such custody to a foreign country within three years, shall be entitled to return of duties paid, upon proper evidence that said merchandise had been landed abroad, 1 per cent of the duties being retained by the Treasury. This section is based upon several provisos to section 21, act of July 14, 1862, entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes" (chap. 163, vol. 12, Stat. L., p. 560), upon which was based the procedure that would obtain in relation to the withdrawal of goods, wares, and merchandise in the public stores or bonded warehouse on the 1st day of August, 1862, the particular proviso upon the subject of duty-paid goods remaining in warehouse in the custody of the officers of the customs being substantially reproduced in section 2977, Revised Statutes.

Sections 3015-3057, Revised Statutes, are based upon legislation of a much earlier period and distinguished by special features, viz, the act of March 2, 1799 (chap. 22, sec. 75, et al., vol. 1, Stat. L., p. 680), which was an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, sections 75 et seq. thereof specifically providing for the drawback of duties to be allowed on exportation, said sections being reproduced in chapter 9, Title XXXIV, Revised Statutes. The minimum of \$50 appears in a proviso contained in said section 75, to the effect "that no merchandise shall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid or to be secured thereon unless the duties so paid or secured thereon shall amount to \$50."

If this question arose under said chapter 9, it should be observed that section 3016, Revised Statutes, in which is prescribed the reproduced restriction to a specific minimum, relates to the amount of duties paid upon the import entry but not to the amount computed upon the drawback entry. Under this interpretation this exhibitor would be entitled to favorable consideration. In the present instance the amount of duties paid upon the immediate consumption entry, covered by Exposition serial No. 39, was \$68.59. It would therefore appear that this T. & E. entry for return of duties paid is valid, whether it is considered either under section 2977, chapter 7, or under 3016, chapter 9, Revised Statutes.

In Exhibit E (p. 70) will be found a consolidation of the adjusted statements relating to the claims, as computed, of the exhibitors for refund of duties paid upon imported exhibits which, having remained under customs supervision, were duly withdrawn for transportation and exportation.

STATUS OF EXHIBITS INSTALLED IN CONCESSIONS TO WHICH A SPECIAL ADMISSION FEE WAS CHARGED.

A question arose in regard to the status of exhibits imported for the Mexican Village, Chinese Village, and the Japanese Village, within the Exposition grounds, to which special fees of admission were charged. There was incorporated in article 17, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895 (S. S. 16369), a provision the prototype of which does

not appear in the regulations devised at previous international expositions, said article reading as follows:

Articles imported for sale or exhibition in what is termed "The Terrace" [which is a locality external to and not strictly included within the customs limits of the Cotton States and International Exposition] must be appraised and entered for payment of duty before being installed.

The exclusion of whatever foreign installations might be made in the so-called Terrace from the privileges of the act of August 18, 1894, was based upon the understanding that it was customary to make a special charge for admission to concessions of this character, and that the merchandise imported was not intended for the sole purpose of exhibition. This matter had been the subject of controversial consideration at foregoing expositions. It therefore appeared appropriate that some determinate line of action should be followed.

I made a ruling to the effect that an entry for consumption must be made of all articles intended for installation in any building or structure to which a special admission fee was charged, no matter where located in the grounds, for the reason that if the aforesaid article 17 precluded certain concessions comprised within the Terrace from the benefit of the act of August 18, 1894, all other similar concessions established within the grounds were liable to the same administrative treatment, if discrimination was to be avoided.

With a view to a decision either that concessionaires of this class are to be recognized as bona fide exhibitors, entitled to all the privileges intended for their benefit under the special act and the special regulations governing the Cotton States and International Exposition, or that they were to be classed as actual importers, possessed of no peculiar rights apart from the status accorded to them under the general laws and the Customs Regulations, a ruling thereon was requested from the Secretary of the Treasury.

The ruling was issued in Department letter of October 28, 1895, and was to the effect that "merchandise imported for exhibition under a fee is analogous to merchandise imported for sale, and is not entitled to free entry under the act exempting from duty articles imported for the Exposition at Atlanta." The concessionaires submitted without complaint to the procedure prescribed. We were relieved, under this ruling, from maintaining continuous customs supervision of such articles as had been entered by them for payment of duty, whereby they might maintain a claim for refund of duties, less 1 per cent, upon articles exported at the close of the Exposition.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES OVER WHICH IMPORTED EXHIBITS WERE CARRIED.

A certain amount of difficulty was encountered in the fact that all the transportation routes to the port of Atlanta had not made ample provision in the way of being bonded for customs purposes; this obstacle was finally overcome, however, by the combined efforts of different companies to provide for the due transportation of appraised and unappraised exhibits to this station.

In connection with this subject it may be stated that 253 cases, containing all the exhibits from China and Japan, were conveyed over the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Ogdensburg, thence to Atlanta. Not one package of goods imported for this Exposition was brought by way of Tacoma or San Francisco and the American railways, the articles transported in bond from San Francisco

having been warehoused at the close of the California Midwinter International Exposition.

This foreign corporation, under our liberal procedure, transported all of the cases containing oriental merchandise and over one-seventh of the entire number of cases or packages received at this station.

It is to be regretted that the liberal regulations made by the Treasury Department for the transportation of foreign exhibits did not benefit any of the American transcontinental railroads, as the freight earnings on this class of exhibits seem to have inured to the advantage of their Canadian competitor.

UNDERVALUATION.

There was one instance of undervaluation reported by the examining and appraising officers. The merchandise comprised certain statuettes in the Danish section, Liberal Arts Building. Due notice of advance in value upon appraisal was sent to the exhibitor for his information, under article 846, General Customs Regulations of 1892. A special form suitable for use at this station, containing the essential features set forth in Cat. No. 600 id, was prepared, together with the importer's responsive notice to you claiming reappraisal. (Cat. No. 601, article 847, id.)

The exhibitor stated that it would be inconvenient for him to await final action, in due course, by the United States general appraisers at the port of New York, as his departure from this country was to take place prior to any possible disposition of his case in said office. It appeared to be desirable that official treatment and determinative action should be obtained in this and other cognate matters, and that a general appraiser, who was en route to another collection district under an assignment for similar functions, be advised to reappraise the articles in question.

The Treasury Department, under its letter of November 20, 1895, informed this office that the president of the Board of General Appraisers had been requested to assign a general appraiser to the duty of considering appeals of this character at the Exposition.

General Appraiser T. S. Sharretts, who was assigned to this duty, disposed effectively of the questions involved.

EXHIBIT A.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

[S. S. 15349. Circular.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 10, 1894.*

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The attention of collectors and other officers of the customs is invited to section 3 of the act "making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895," approved August 18, 1894, which is as follows:

"SEC. 3. For an exhibit by the Government of the United States of such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government, to be made at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants by the board of management hereinafter created, and for the maintenance of the building hereinafter provided for, and

for other contingent expenses incidental to the Government exhibit, to be approved by the chairman of the board of management and by the Secretary of the Treasury upon itemized accounts and vouchers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the board of management, of which not exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be expended for clerical services. And to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of said Government exhibit a board of management shall be created, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and materials as the heads of the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United Fish Commission may respectively decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit. The President may also designate additional articles for exhibition. Such board shall be composed of one member to be detailed by the head of each Executive Department, one by the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and one by the head of the United States Fish Commission, and the President shall name one of said members as chairman.

"But the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of the said Cotton States and International Exposition, organized under the laws of the State of Georgia, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stocks, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses incidental to the exposition: *Provided, however,* That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell, for delivery at the close of the exposition, any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further,* That medals, with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions, commemorative of said Cotton States and International Exposition, and of the awards to be made to exhibitors thereat, be prepared at some mint of the United States, for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this section.

"For taking down the Government main building, erected for the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, and its transportation, or so much of the material thereof as may be available, and its reerection upon the site selected for the said Cotton States and International Exposition, including the purchase of such new material as may be found necessary, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That if it be found impracticable to take down, transport, and reerect said building for the sum herein appropriated, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause a new building to be erected upon said site of the Cotton States and International Exposition for the Government exhibit at a cost not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, for which purpose the amount herein appropriated is hereby made available: *Provided always,* That the United States shall in no manner and under no circumstances be liable for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of any kind whatever of the said Cotton States and International Exposition, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of said Exposition, nor for any amount whatever in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and of the fifty thousand dollars herein authorized; and the heads of the Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, and the United States Fish Commission, and the board of management herein authorized, their officers, agents, servants, or employees shall in no manner and under no circumstances expend, or create any liability of any kind for, any sum in excess of the appropriations herein made, or create any deficiency."

In conformity with the above act and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, it is hereby directed that the regulations issued by this Department on November 5, 1891 (Synopsis 12056), governing the free impor-

tation of articles for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and all other regulations governing the customs business at said Exposition, shall be applied, so far as practicable, to the Cotton States and International Exposition, for which purpose the name "Atlanta" shall be substituted for the name "Chicago" whenever the latter shall appear in said regulations; and the words "Cotton States and International Exposition" shall be substituted for the words "World's Columbian Exposition" whenever the latter may appear.

The entry of exhibits at Atlanta, and the records there kept, will be under the same forms as were established at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

(No. 5.) JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, in eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries, for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits.

Whereas the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, have extended invitations, which have been accepted by the several nations, and space for installing foreign exhibits has been applied for and duly apportioned, and concessions and privileges granted by the Exposition management to the citizens and subjects of foreign nations; and

Whereas for the purpose of securing the production upon the Exposition grounds of scenes illustrative of the architecture, dress, habits, and modes of life, occupation, industries, means of locomotion and transportation, amusements, entertainments, and so forth, of the natives of foreign countries, it has been necessary for the Cotton States and International Exposition Company to grant concessions and privileges to certain firms and corporations conceding the right to make such productions; therefore,

Resolved in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor, and the acts of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the acts amendatory of these acts, shall not be so construed, nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in anywise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation, or the holder, who is a citizen of a foreign nation, of any concession or privilege from the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they, or any of them, may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparations for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with such Exposition: *Provided, however,* That no alien shall by virtue of this act enter the United States under contract to perform labor except by express permission, naming such alien, of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any such alien who may remain in the United States for more than one year, after the close of said Exposition, shall thereafter be subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to aliens coming in violation of the alien-contract-labor law aforesaid.

Approved, January 21, 1895.

EMPLOYEES OF EXHIBITORS AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
OF ATLANTA, GA.

[Circular No. 107.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1895.

Congress having passed a joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits, which was approved by the President January 21, 1895, commissioners of immigration and collectors of customs are hereby charged with the duty of admitting such employees under the following regulations:

1. Upon the arrival of any such employee at any port of the United States the commissioner of immigration at such port, or, where there is no commissioner of

immigration, the collector of customs at such port, will satisfy himself that such person is entitled to admission into the United States under the provisions of said joint resolution, and will thereupon permit him or her to land, and issue to him or her a certificate in accordance with the facts ascertained, and file in his office a memorandum thereof.

2. Certificates in the form hereto annexed will be used, and the stub attached with the blanks filled will be regarded as the memorandum to be filed. Immigration officers will make requisition for such number of certificates as may be required.

3. When any such certificate is returned by its holder, preparatory to departure for the country from which he or she came, the fact of such surrender and departure, and the date thereof, will be indorsed across the face of the certificate and entered upon the corresponding stub, and the certificate shall then be filed for reference.

4. In one year after the close of said exposition, commissioners of immigration and collectors of customs who have issued such certificates will report to the Treasury Department the number issued, and whether any holder thereof (giving name) has failed to surrender his or her certificate and depart from the country; and in case any such holder depart from a port other than that at which he or she entered, the commissioner or collector to whom the certificate may be surrendered will transmit the same without delay to the officer who issued it, or his successor.

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

[S. S. 16369.]

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, AT ATLANTA, GA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1895.

The act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, provides—

“That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the Exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such article by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.”

Under the special authority conferred by the above section, the following regulations are hereby prescribed for the administration of the customs at the above-named Exposition, and the regulations issued on October 10, 1894 (Synopsis 15349), are accordingly modified and extended:

1. In order to secure the privilege of free entry above accorded, every package destined for the Exposition should have affixed to it by the foreign shipper one or more labels representing the flag of the country to which it belongs. This label should be about 8 by 12 inches in size, and should bear across the face, in plain black letters, the inscription: “Exposition at Atlanta.”

All packages should be plainly marked as follows:

- (1) “Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta.”
- (2) “Exhibits for Cotton States Exposition.”
- (3) Name of consignee or agent at the port of first arrival in the United States.
- (4) The shipping marks and numbers.
- (5) Name and address of the exhibitor.

2. Every exhibit shall be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate, which shall show the name of the exhibitor, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a description of their contents, and a declaration of the quantity and the market value of each separate kind thereof in the country of production. This invoice must be signed by the exhibitor, but will require no further verification. One of the invoices will be transmitted by mail to the surveyor of customs at Atlanta, and the other to the consignee of the goods at the port of first arrival.

3. As a matter of convenience, it is recommended that all packages intended for the Exposition shall be consigned to an agent, or forwarder, or commissioner, at the port of first arrival, who will attend to customs business incident to the transfer of packages from the importing vessel to a bonded route for transportation to Atlanta.

All of the bonded transportation lines will discharge their freight at stations in Atlanta to be arranged within the Exposition grounds, and packages marked as suggested in article 1 may be taken to their respective divisions as soon as they have been identified by the customs officers.

4. The names of duly bonded companies will be furnished by collectors of customs at the ports of arrival. The goods may be transported to Atlanta by companies duly bonded for the carriage of either appraised or unappraised merchandise. Examination and appraisal of exhibits at the port of original entry are hereby waived.

5. The consignee of the merchandise at the first port of arrival must present at the custom-house the invoice above described, with a bill of lading and an entry in duplicate made out upon the special form to be prescribed for this purpose by the Treasury Department, which will show the name of the foreign shipper or owner, the name of the importing vessel, the marks and numbers of the packages, with a statement of the nature of their contents and of their foreign value, as declared in the invoice. The entry must also indicate the bonded route by which the goods are to be transported to Atlanta, and must be signed by the consignee. No other declaration will be required. The consolidation of different shipments on one entry will not be allowed; such practice having obtained in regard to previous expositions has proved to be a fruitful source of confusion. Each entry will comprise, therefore, the consignment of a single exhibit only. The goods will be consigned, on the customs entry, to "Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta," and there need be no computation of duties upon this entry, but the amount charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be double the invoice value.

6. The collector will thereupon issue a special permit bearing the words "Atlanta Exposition," authorizing the transfer of the goods from the ship to the bonded railroad for transportation to Atlanta, and will record and file one of the entries in his office and send the other by mail, with the invoice, to the surveyor at Atlanta.

7. The permit will be taken by the agent or consignee to the inspector on board the importing vessel, who will thereupon send the goods, by a cartman duly licensed, to be delivered under the supervision of a customs officer to the transportation company.

8. The consignee will also prepare a manifest of the goods, which, after being duly certified, will be handed to the conductor of the car containing the same, and a duplicate copy must be sent by mail to the surveyor of customs at Atlanta. Upon the arrival at Atlanta of any car containing such articles, the conductor or agent of the railroad company will report such arrival by the presentation of the manifest to the customs officer designated to receive it, who shall compare the same with the copy received by mail, and superintend the opening of the car, taking care to identify the packages by marks and numbers as described in the manifest. No imported article shall be deemed eligible to treatment under these regulations unless they shall have been duly accepted as exhibits by the director-general.

9. These regulations will also apply to goods sent to the Exposition from foreign contiguous territory. All articles destined for the Exposition arriving from Canada or Mexico, on through cars under consular seal, must be consigned by the foreign shipper to the "Surveyor of Customs" at Atlanta, and on entry being made as in the case of goods arriving at the seaboard, a permit will be issued for the transfer of the goods directly to the Exposition grounds.

10. The buildings and spaces set apart for the purposes of the exposition are constituted "constructive bonded warehouses and yards," and all foreign articles placed therein under the supervision of the customs officers, and which have been specially imported for exhibition therein, will be treated the same as merchandise in bond. No warehouse entry will be required at Atlanta in order to obtain entrance for such goods, but the latter will be kept under customs supervision, in accordance with the general regulations governing merchandise in bonded warehouses, except as herein otherwise provided for. The customs officer in charge at the Exposition will keep a special record, in the form of a warehouse ledger, of all invoices, assigning a serial number to the same in order of their reception.

11. After the packages have been placed in the proper section they will be opened under customs supervision and their contents compared with the specifications in the invoice. A record of the same will be made in a suitable book by the customs officer for the purpose of subsequent identification. The examination and appraisal of the goods will be made by the appraising officer in due course. All the proceedings relating to examination, appraisement, and liquidation shall be the same as in the case of ordinary importations. A place will be provided for the storage of empty packages, which must be numbered and recorded for purposes of identification.

12. The articles, after having been installed in the Exposition, will remain under the custody of the customs officers, and must not be removed from the place assigned without a permit from the surveyor of customs or the officer who may be designated by him to grant such permit. In no case shall such articles be released from the custody of the customs officers unless the same shall have been regularly withdrawn for consumption, for warehouse, or for export.

The requisite number of customs inspectors will be stationed at the places containing foreign exhibits; an inspector will take charge of each section, which shall be numbered and designated as a customs division. A list of the articles entered as exhibits in his section will be furnished to each of such inspectors, who shall retain a copy thereof for the purpose of subsequent identification.

13. Under the special act of Congress establishing the Cotton States and International Exposition, sales are permitted during its continuance, but delivery of goods sold is to be withheld until the close of the Fair. The enforcement of this latter restriction devolves properly upon the Exposition authorities, who, being in control of the local police, are responsible for the protection of the exhibits. When the duties have been received by the surveyor upon the merchandise contained in any exhibit, he will regard such exhibit as released from customs control, except so far as concerns the supervision necessary to secure export with refund of duty.

Any exhibitor intending to dispose of all or a portion of his exhibits will be allowed at any time to make entry for consumption and to pay the duties thereon, subject to a refund of the duty actually paid upon any portion of the same which shall not be removed from the Exposition until duly exported in bond therefrom. Whenever any exhibitor shall notify the surveyor of his desire to avail himself of this privilege and shall furnish an itemized invoice his exhibit will be at once appraised and assessed for duty, in order that entry may be made and duty paid accordingly.

Exhibitors who desire to avoid the delays and confusion which are likely to attend the breaking up of the Exposition are invited to avail themselves of the opportunity herein offered for payment of duty in advance of sales.

14. Withdrawal from bond can not be made for less than one entire package, but in case of accidental damage or destruction it is not intended to assess duties upon such articles as shall not have entered into actual consumption in this country.

15. At the close of the Exposition all goods intended for exportation will be transported in bond to the seaboard or exterior port, and exported therefrom under the general regulations for immediate export in bond as modified by special regulations to be in due time provided.

16. Any merchandise imported by an exhibitor in excess of the articles duly installed as exhibits will be placed and retained in a storage warehouse at the expense of the importer until duly entered for payment of duty or exportation. Withdrawals of merchandise stored under these conditions, if made for the purpose of placing the same within the Exposition, will be treated under the provisions for entry on arrival at first port of entry, and no duty will be required to be paid. Such merchandise must be delivered at the Exposition in charge of a customs officer.

Goods which have been imported by exhibitors in excess of those used as exhibits, and stored on their account, may be withdrawn at any time for consumption on payment of duty and charges. Whenever duty-paid goods of this class shall be exported without having left the custody of the surveyor, the duty paid thereon, less 1 per cent, will be refunded, provided the duty paid on any such exported package shall have amounted to \$50. Exhibits entered for exportation without payment of duty are not subject to appraisement.

17. Articles imported for sale or exhibition in what is termed "The Terrace" (which is a locality external to and not strictly included within the customs limits of the Cotton States and International Exposition) must be appraised and entered for payment of duty before being installed.

Articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions for temporary use may be entered free of duty upon the filing of satisfactory bonds for their export within six months after such importation, as provided for in paragraph 596 of the tariff act.

18. It is to be distinctly understood that the United States is not liable for any loss, casualty, or injury to the merchandise imported as exhibits at the Exposition, nor for any debt, contract, or expense incident to the transportation, care, or treatment of such merchandise.

19. Additional special regulations will be provided in due time covering the withdrawal of exhibits for consumption, transportation, or exportation at the close of the Exposition.

20. All entries, invoices, permits, abstracts, and reports relating to merchandise imported under the act of August 18, 1894, must be separately made and must be stamped with the words, "Cotton States and International Exposition."

21. The privileges granted by virtue of these regulations are intended solely for the benefit of exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition, and with the view of relieving them, so far as practicable, of delays and vexations in connection with the customs business pertaining to their importations.

Any attempt to take advantage of these regulations in order to evade the tariff laws of the United States will subject the offender to all the penalties prescribed by those laws, including confiscation of goods and fine and imprisonment.

W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

LOCAL RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS ON DUTY AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1895.

The period of supervising and checking out and the installation of foreign exhibits is now upon us and the greatest industry and intelligence must be exercised by the members of the customs force in order that this important part of our work shall be properly done, with particular reference to obtaining complete inventory—records of the contents of cases or packages, comparison being made with the specifications thereof, as set forth in the accompanying invoices. Your particular attention is called to the labeling of the cases when emptied and of the articles as displayed with the special oval-shaped stickers already prepared and used in the various sections. The printed customs cards that have been furnished should be placed conspicuously among the various exhibits that are within our jurisdiction.

Every space containing foreign exhibits has been designated as a customs section, over which constant supervision must be exercised. It must be borne in mind that the commingling of bonded and free exhibits is absolutely prohibited. Inspectors are especially directed to exercise the greatest vigilance in their respective sections to prevent any unauthorized removals or transfer of articles in bond that may be attempted; the exhibitors or their representatives should be frequently instructed in regard to the regulations, and cautioned that all violations of the revenue laws of the United States will be prosecuted to the fullest extent and that, in proper cases, the forfeiture of the entire installation will be strictly enforced. A detailed report is now being prepared by the clerical staff, in relation to the foreign exhibits now installed in the sections of each building or bonded space, and a list of the articles entered for installation in the respective sections will be furnished to the inspectors, who will retain a copy thereof after certifying the receipt of the original, which will then be transmitted to headquarters.

The officers on duty during the daytime should fully inform the night officers as to the location of bonded exhibits and any changes that may have occurred during their watch in the arrangement or the disposition of the articles. Whatever questions may arise concerning the enforcement of the regulations should be promptly reported to the officer in charge of the building, in order that they might be referred to the central offices through the chief inspector.

Members of the force will appreciate the necessity of exercising not only caution in the discharge of their duties, but tact, courtesy, and discretion in their intercourse with the exhibitors, the officers of the Exposition, and the members of the Exposition police force; every reasonable facility should be extended to the exhibitors, so that they might speedily complete their installations in conformity with the spirit, as well as the letter, of the liberal regulations devised and promulgated by the Treasury Department for the purpose of relieving them from delay and vexation in connection with the customs business pertaining to their importations.

I have appended for your instruction, under Exhibit A, extracts from the General Customs Regulations of 1892 that relate to powers and duties of officers of customs, so far as the right to arrest, search, and seize under the revenue laws is concerned.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

EXHIBIT A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

ART. 942. The powers of arrest, search, and seizure under the revenue laws, as well without as within their respective districts, are conferred by statute upon all officers of revenue cutters, special agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and persons specially appointed for the purpose by a collector, naval officer, or surveyor: *Provided* such special appointments be in writing and filed in the custom-house where it is made.

ART. 941. Every such officer, agent, or person is authorized to require any person within 3 miles to assist him, if necessary, in making an arrest, search, or seizure under the revenue laws, and any person so summoned and neglecting to comply, without reasonable excuse, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine for such neglect.

Officers and their assistants are authorized, for such purpose, to enter and pass through lands, inclosures, and buildings, not dwellings, in the night or day.

ART. 942. Any person interfering with such officers and assistants in the discharge of their duty, or offering them presents or bribes to influence or reward their acts, is liable to severe penalties; but every officer exercising any of these powers is required to make known his character if questioned. Personating an officer of the revenue subjects the offender to severe punishment.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., September 21, 1895.

Mr. KIRBY S. TUPPER, *Chief Clerk*, and
Mr. JOHN W. MURPHY, *Chief Inspector*,
Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.

GENTLEMEN: All buildings and inclosures containing bonded exhibits must be under continuous customs supervision. You will therefore effect such a distribution of the corps of inspectors that all the sections shall be actually patrolled, submitting as soon as possible a report upon the assignments made. A form covering this branch of the work is annexed for your observation.

In case an adequate force has not been obtained for the purpose herein specified, you will make such suggestions as you may deem proper.

With the view of assisting you in this investigation and in the preparation of this report, I have requested Special Agent C. A. Macatee to cooperate in person with you, or to assign for this function one of his assistants on duty at this station.

The appended list of customs stations and divisions thus far designated will serve as a guide. In connection with this subject, I advise you that, as the installations are now being completed, records should be prepared at an early date of the exhibits, with adequate specifications for the use of the inspectors, in order that they may have positive information as to the merchandise installed in their respective assignments.

Your attention is particularly called to articles 10, 11, 12, and 13, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895, and to the local rules issued from this office September 20, 1895.

You will observe the final provision in article 11, relative to the storage of empty packages, which must be numbered and recorded for purposes of identification, and make such special report as may appear proper after examining the premises set apart for this purpose relative to their condition, as required under article 675, Customs Regulations of 1892.

You will duly instruct Customs Inspector J. S. Andrews to complete the records and documents relating to the transfer of foreign exhibits from the terminals in Atlanta to the warehouses in the Exposition grounds.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1895.

To the Foreign Exhibitors at the Cotton States
and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.:

Foreign exhibitors are notified hereby that they must have their entries prepared in due time so that the customs officials may take proper action thereon.

While it is considered proper to extend every facility to the exhibitors in the preparation of custom-house papers, it is not permissible that revenue officers shall act as custom-house brokers. Hereafter, whatever information may be requested as to forms and methods of procedure will be cheerfully extended, but the actual custom-house brokerage business must be taken care of by the exhibitors themselves.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 14, 1895.

Mr. C. C. SMITH,
Chief Inspector of Customs, Cotton States and International Exposition.

SIR: You are hereby instructed to assign Inspector G. W. Shelverton, at present acting as captain of the night reliefs, to special duty in the Liberal Arts Building, and Inspector J. M. Stocker to duty as captain of the night reliefs until further orders, these transfers to take effect October 25, 1895.

You will prepare, for the observation of this office, a weekly report as to the time records maintained within the various customs divisions at this station.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 21, 1895.

Mr. C. C. SMITH,

Chief Inspector of Customs, Cotton States and International Exposition.

A complete list of the installations of imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition having been provided for the use and guidance of customs officials on duty at this station, careful investigation must be made from time to time, with a view to ascertaining whether, as required under the local rules of September 20, 1895, the customs caution cards have been duly placed and retained among the various exhibits not yet released from customs control.

Customs inspectors should be frequently instructed in regard to the aforesaid rules, especially the one relating to the prohibition of the commingling of bonded and free exhibits. Under section 12, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895, it is requisite that lists of articles entered as exhibits shall be prepared for the use of inspectors on station duty from the records already made at the central office in the grounds; any changes arising therein by reason of release permits under entries for consumption must be noted immediately.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 24, 1895.

Chief Clerk H. A. BAXTER, and

Chief Inspector C. C. SMITH,

Cotton States and International Exposition.

GENTLEMEN: With a view to expeditiously ascertaining the status of the various consignments stored or installed in the various buildings and inclosures at this Exposition, you are hereby instructed to make a preliminary report to this office at as early a date as is practicable in reference to the condition of the records and the integrity of all the consignments of merchandise not covered by "Exposition permits to deliver and release," issued by the surveyor of customs, on payment of duty.

Properly prepared caution cards with due notations must be placed and retained in the sections, and, for purposes of ready identification, complete lists of articles remaining under customs supervision should be placed in the hands of inspectors on station duty, as provided for in article 12, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895.

Whenever an exhibitor states that he is not desirous of actually installing the contents of any case, said case must be at once corded and sealed, and retained intact under customs custody.

If there should be delay in the initiation of the installations, the merchandise must be stored in this office.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., November 6, 1895.

To the Customs Officers on duty at the Cotton States and International Exposition:

The customs officers on duty at this station are hereby informed that they must refrain from participating in any of the celebrations or other ceremonies attendant upon the formal inauguration of the various foreign buildings and sections at the Cotton States and International Exposition during their hours of duty.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1895.

To the Foreign Exhibitors at the Cotton States

and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.:

Foreign exhibitors are notified hereby that they must have their entries prepared in due time so that the customs officials may take proper action thereon.

While it is considered proper to extend every facility to the exhibitors in the preparation of custom-house papers, it is not permissible that revenue officers shall act as custom-house brokers.

Hereafter, whatever information may be requested as to forms and methods of procedure will be cheerfully extended, but the actual custom-house brokerage business must be taken care of by the exhibitors themselves.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1895.

To the Customs Officers on duty at the Cotton States and International Exposition:

Your attention is called to a Department letter dated September 27, 1895, upon the subject of the right to make warehousing entries at this customs station.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant upon the question whether foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition will be allowed to enter their exhibits under warehousing entries has been received.

In reply, you are advised that if proper facilities for warehousing goods are furnished in like manner as was the case at the World's Columbian Exposition, Mid-winter Fair, and other exhibitions, the action of Deputy Surveyor Donaldson in granting such privilege in the present instance is approved.

Respectfully yours,

W. F. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 21, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers and exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition, a copy of a telegram received from the Treasury Department is hereby issued.

Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 19, 1895.*

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Department declines to allow free distribution of miniature bottles as samples at Exposition except on payment of duty.

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 25, 1895.

The attention of customs officers and of exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition is called to a ruling by the Treasury Department enunciated in its letter dated October 23, 1895, a copy of which is subjoined, to the effect that imported business cards printed in English are subject to duty if they are of commercial value.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received, by reference from you, a letter dated the 17th instant, from Mr. Walter A. Donaldson, special deputy in charge at the Exposition, in regard to a claim for the free entry and distribution at the Exposition of certain business cards, samples of which you inclose.

The matter is referred to the Department for a ruling whether such articles can be admitted free of duty.

In reply, the Department has to state that, where such cards are printed in English, they are undoubtedly dutiable under the law, provided they shall be returned by the appraising officer as of dutiable commercial value.

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 30, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers on duty at this station the following departmental letter, in regard to the status of concessions to which a special fee is charged for admission, is hereby published.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 18th instant, in regard to the status of merchandise imported for the Mexican Village at the Atlanta Exposition, where a special fee is charged for admission to the inclosure.

In reply, you are informed that the Department holds that merchandise imported for exhibition under a fee is analogous to merchandise imported for sale, and is not entitled to free entry under the act exempting from duty articles imported for the Exposition at Atlanta.

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers on duty at this station the following departmental letter, in regard to the repacking of the contents of imported exhibits, is hereby published.

Upon the filing, by the exhibitor, of an application for the repacking privilege accorded by the Treasury Department, a customs official will be detailed to supervise the repacking.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, inclosing a translated copy of a communication received by you from the French commissioner at the Exposition, in which he brings up the question of the repacking of the contents of cases. You state that many of the foreign exhibitors have already made verbal inquiries regarding the same matter. You recommend granting to the exhibitors the privilege of repacking their exhibits under customs supervision into smaller boxes for consumption or for exportation, the latter to be covered by warehouse bond.

In accordance with your recommendation, the Department hereby authorizes you to grant the application of the commissioner and exhibitors in the above matter.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., November 2, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers on duty at this station the following departmental letter, upon the subject of the status of the Chinese concession, which is comprised within "The Terrace," is hereby published.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, reporting upon letter addressed to this Department by William H. Black, attorney for the Chinese concessionaires. Mr. Black asks that the merchandise in the Chinese concession which is comprised within "The Terrace" shall be included within the purview of the special regulations established for the supervision of the Exposition.

In reply, you are informed that the Department declines to modify its regulations in the matter referred to. The exclusion from customs limits of "The Terrace" was based upon a resolution of the board of directors of the Exposition, declaring "The Terrace" to be outside the lines of the Exposition proper.

The Department considers the present status of the matter proper for the safety of the revenue.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., November 1, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers on duty at this station the following departmental letter, in regard to the free distribution of the articles comprised within the Venezuelan exhibit, is hereby published.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant has been received, in which you inclose correspondence between your deputy, Mr. Donaldson, and the Venezuelan commissioner in regard to the free distribution of articles comprised within the Venezuelan exhibit.

The commissioner asks that all the goods in the Venezuelan exhibit may be exempted from duty, because it is the intention of the commissioner to distribute them free to institutions and individuals for the purpose of diffusing a better knowledge of the productions of Venezuela.

You have declined acceding to this request, and the Department approves of such declination. It is held that the motive of courtesy to the Venezuelan commissioner will not justify the special treatment of the articles referred to, which is requested.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., November 5, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers on duty at this station the following departmental letter, in reference to the subject of antidiphtheritic serum, is hereby published.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received letter of the deputy surveyor in charge at the Exposition transmitting by reference letter from Hillman Bros. in regard to the duty on antidiphtheritic serum, with his reply thereto.

The reply is approved hereby, and the course of the deputy surveyor in the matter is in conformity with the law.

An appeal from the decision of the collector at New York was taken to the Board of General Appraisers, the collector having exacted duty on the article as a medicinal preparation. The Board of General Appraisers decided it to be free, but the collector has appealed from their decision. Pending such appeal duty must be exacted.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 21, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers and exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition, a copy of a telegram received from the Treasury Department is hereby issued.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Department declines to allow free distribution of miniature bottles as samples at Exposition, except on payment of duty.

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

The above ruling is modified by instructions contained in a Department letter dated November 12, 1895.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to letter of your deputy in charge of the Exposition, dated November 5, referred by you to this Department, I have now to inform you that in accordance with the instructions mailed you yesterday, the free entry, under certain conditions, of samples of spirits, etc., may be allowed at the Exposition, and the telegram of October 19 is accordingly revoked.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., December 11, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers on duty at this station, the following Department letter in regard to allowing drawback in instances where an appreciable interval has occurred between the appraisal of certain exhibits and the filing of the required "notification for drawback supervision" of articles intended for immediate exportation at the close of the Exposition, is hereby published.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 23d ultimo, in which you state that in some instances an appreciable interval has occurred between the appraisal of certain exhibits and the filing of the required "notifications for drawback supervision" of articles intended for immediate exportation at the close of the Exposition.

You ask for instructions whether drawback can be allowed in these instances provided the articles repacked for exportation can be absolutely identified by the customs officers.

In reply, your query is answered in the affirmative, provided further, that you may be satisfied in each instance that the delay in notification was not the result of willful negligence.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., December 11, 1895.

For the information and guidance of custom officers on duty at this station, the following Department letter in regard to allowing a reasonable refund for damage or deterioration of exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition is hereby published.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo was duly received, with inclosure, the latter being a copy of a letter addressed to you by Victor Jonest, exhibitor in the French section of the Cotton States Exposition, calling attention to the damaged condition in which certain of his exhibits arrived, and stating that they were originally imported for the World's Exposition at Chicago, and have suffered deterioration from time and exposure.

In reply you are informed that inasmuch as the special regulations governing the World's Fair at Chicago were generally extended to the Cotton States Exposition, provision has been made for the appraisement of exhibits entered for consumption, in condition as found with due consideration of unavoidable wear and tear. Also, that where duties are paid in advance upon exhibits not withdrawn until the close of the Exposition, a reasonable allowance and refund may be made for damage or deterioration actually incurred by exposure at the Exposition.

No further regulations would seem to be required on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 29, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers on duty at this station, the following departmental letter, approving certain local regulations for customs supervision of imported exhibits, is hereby published. The regulations are annexed.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received, by reference from you, a copy of the proposed regulations for customs supervision of exhibits at the Atlanta Exposition upon which it is intended to claim refund on exportation under the provisions of article 13 of the revised regulations issued August 3, 1895 (S. 16369).

The proposed regulations are approved hereby and their adoption authorized.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

LOCAL REGULATIONS IN THE MATTER OF CUSTOMS SUPERVISION FOR DRAWBACK PURPOSES.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 1895.

1. The following local procedure, under article 13, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895, is prescribed hereby in the matter of the customs supervisions, at the Cotton States and International Exposition, necessary to secure the refund of duties paid less 1 per cent upon such articles as may be exported in same condition as imported at the close of the Exposition, after having been duly examined and identified.

2. Prior to, or simultaneously with, the initiation, at the Exposition grounds, of the entry for immediate consumption, Form 10, article 278, Customs Regulations of 1892, or of the withdrawal for consumption, under a warehouse or a rewarehouse entry, a suitable "notification for drawback supervision" must be filed in the office of the surveyor of the customs at Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., December 11, 1895.

For the information and guidance of customs officers on duty at this station, the following Department letter, in regard to allowing drawback in instances where an appreciable interval has occurred between the appraisal of certain exhibits and the filing of the required "notification for drawback supervision" of articles intended for immediate exportation at the close of the Exposition, is hereby published.

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 23d ultimo, in which you state that in some instances an appreciable interval has occurred between the appraisal of certain exhibits and the filing of the required "notification for drawback supervision" of articles intended for immediate exportation at the close of the Exposition.

You ask for instructions whether drawback can be allowed in these instances provided the articles repacked for exportation can be absolutely identified by the customs officers.

In reply, your query is answered in the affirmative, provided further, that you may be satisfied in each instance that the delay in notification was not the result of willful negligence.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, Assistant Secretary.

RULES FOR THE DELIVERY OF SAMPLES OF WINES, CORDIALS, SPIRITS, AND OTHER
SIMILAR EXHIBITS AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., November 15, 1895.

Application for permission to distribute gratuitously at the Cotton States and International Exposition samples of no commercial value must be made under the prescribed form and filed under a withdrawal entry in proper form with the deputy surveyor in charge, who will obtain a report made by the examiner of merchandise and approved by the acting appraiser of the port as to whether the articles claimed as samples have any commercial value. Upon the receipt of said report, which shall be indorsed upon said application, the matter will be referred to the surveyor of customs for his official action.

If a permit in the form herewith annexed be issued by said office, it will be addressed to the deputy surveyor in charge at the exposition grounds, who will deliver the articles specified, after causing a proper entry to be made in the records of his office against the warehouse or the rewarehouse entry.

In case the application relates to articles covered merely by the special Exposition entry for immediate transportation, a similar course will be pursued, when an entry for warehousing shall have been made.

The forms are prescribed as follows:

Application to distribute imported samples of no commercial value at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

To the Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: Application is hereby made for permission to make gratuitous distribution of the following described samples without payment of duty:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description and quantity of samples.

Exposition serial No. —; I. T. No. —; — Building, — section.
—————, Exhibitor.

To ———,
Examiner of Merchandise:

You will examine and make report whether the samples covered by the within application have any commercial value under Department letter of November 12, 1895.

Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Exposition permit to deliver samples of no commercial value.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., —, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

Under the authorization contained in Department letter of November 12, 1895, you will deliver to — and release from customs custody, for purposes of gratuitous distribution at the Cotton States and International Exposition, the samples of no commercial value described herein, under Exposition serial No. —, and which were originally imported into the port of —, in the —, from —, on the — day of —, 1895, and brought to this port by —.

Duty —.

Marks.	Numbers.	Description and quantity of samples.

Exposition serial No. —; I. T. No. —; — Building, — section.

—, *Surveyor of Customs.*

Any attempt to take advantage of this privilege must be reported immediately, in order that due official action may be promptly taken.

—, *Deputy Surveyor in Charge.*

Approved: —,

—, *Surveyor of Customs.*

To the Chief Inspector:

You will deliver to the exhibitor named in this permit, and release from customs custody the within described samples, and make report.

—, *Deputy Surveyor in Charge.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: The Department duly received, by reference from you, the letter addressed to you by your deputy in charge at the Exposition, with inclosed blank forms, etc., pertaining to the customs procedure upon the close of the Exposition.

The forms prepared for use at Atlanta are approved, as you were this day notified by telegram. It is understood that no transportation and exportation bond has been demanded of the exhibitor at previous expositions, and none seems necessary in this instance. The goods are kept continuously under customs control and are exported under customs supervision.

The new form of certificates of exportation submitted by you does not seem to be required.

The same certification which is now made at the port of shipment under transportation and exportation entries seems adequate for the proposed object. It is desirable to avoid the introduction of new forms at outside ports.

In all other respects your recommendations seem reasonable and proper, and it is expected that the business will be closed up without difficulty.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE WITHDRAWAL OF IMPORTED EXHIBITS AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION FOR TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga.

A special form of withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation of exhibits that have been entered for warehousing or for rewarehousing at the Cotton States and International Exposition and duly examined and appraised will be furnished on application by the surveyor of customs at Atlanta, Ga. This entry will be prepared in quadruplicate, by the owner or the exporter of the exhibits, if the goods are to be exported by way of a superior port; if otherwise, then in triplicate. It will be signed by him or by his authorized agent, and will specifically set forth the line of transportation and the shipping agents at the port of exportation.

The surveyor will transmit promptly to the collector at the port of exportation, and to the naval officer, if any, a copy of the withdrawal. Three copies of the manifest must be prepared with each entry, one copy to be filed with the surveyor at Atlanta, one copy to be mailed with the entry to the collector or chief officer of customs at the port of exportation, and one copy to be given to the conductor of the railway car on which the exhibits are forwarded.

A copy of the invoice, duly certified, upon which the report of examination and appraisal must be transcribed, will be forwarded also to the collector at the exterior port.

The following certificate to cover the examination and identification of the repacked exhibits will be subjoined to the aforesaid report:

I have examined and identified for transportation and exportation the merchandise herein described and find the same to agree with the invoice.

_____,
Examiner of Merchandise.

The amount to be charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be the appraised value of the merchandise plus the ascertained duty as checked on the withdrawal entry from the liquidation of the warehouse entry.

The withdrawal will be compared with the record of the warehouse entry, as provided in the case of withdrawal for consumption, and entered in the appropriate columns of the "special Exposition warehouse record," the warehouse bond number being indorsed thereon.

The declaration on export withdrawal (Form No. 77), the transportation bond (Cat. No. 739), and the export bond (Cat. No. 764) will not be required, as the goods have been in continuous and uninterrupted customs custody, having been imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition and exported directly therefrom.

The "application and order to supervise the repacking of the exhibits" will be in the following form:

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., _____, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

Please detail a customs inspector to supervise the repacking of certain cases: Marks _____; numbers _____; serial _____; invoice _____; in _____ Building, _____ section, at _____ o'clock, _____, 1895.

Respectfully yours, _____.

Inspector _____:

You are hereby instructed to supervise the repacking of the cases above specified, to compare the same with the invoice and the Exposition records and to make due report.

_____,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

The "Exposition transfer and delivery permit for transportation and exportation" will be as follows:

Exposition transfer and delivery permit for transportation and exportation.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

You will supervise the transfer from the Exposition grounds and the delivery at Atlanta, for transportation and exportation, of the following-described merchandise, first causing the same to be corded, sealed, cased, and branded:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

by ——— to ———, covered by Exposition withdrawal for transportation and exportation No. ———, specially imported into this district under Exposition I. T. entry ——— by ——— from ———, via the port of ——— and installed in the ——— section, ——— Building, and afterwards entered for warehousing.

_____,
Surveyor of Customs.

The indorsement thereon will be:

To the Chief Inspector:

You will assign an inspector to examine and verify, in conjunction with an examiner of merchandise, the articles described under this permit, and if found to agree exactly with the Exposition records thereof, to cause them to be corded, sealed, cased, and branded, making due report to this office.

_____,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Specimen copies of the special Exposition form of "withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation of exhibits from the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.," and of the special Exposition "manifest of exhibits in bond from the Cotton States and International Exposition entered for transportation and exportation" are hereto annexed.

Every package, before being laden for transportation and exportation, shall have affixed to it a label to be furnished, on application, by the deputy surveyor in charge at the grounds, said label to contain the words:

Export label.

—— section, —— Building.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga.

Consigned: Collector of customs at ———. For exportation to ———.
Per ———.

_____,
Shipping Agents.

Exposition serial ———. Withdrawal transportation and exportation No. 2 ———.

The packages having been duly labeled as herein prescribed, and the surveyor having issued the special "Exposition transfer and delivery permit for transportation and exportation" already referred to, will be laden under customs supervision and duly receipted for by the common carrier for delivery to the designated collector or to his authorized officers. The receipt of said common carrier shall be duly noted in the office of the surveyor of customs at Atlanta, whereupon the warehouse account may be considered closed, in so far as the packages covered by the withdrawal entry are concerned.

The collectors at ports of final shipment will notify, if necessary, the shipping agents designated on the entry, of the arrival at their respective ports of any goods to be exported under these regulations. Upon the clearance of the exporting vessel the collector will furnish the surveyor of customs at Atlanta with a certificate of the lading of the same, which certificate shall be in form as follows:

I hereby certify that the exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, hereinafter described, withdrawn at the port of Atlanta for transportation and exportation, by _____ to _____, by way of _____, under Exposition serial No. _____ and warehouse No. _____, filed at said port, were brought to this port by _____ on the _____ day of _____, 189—, and having been carefully examined and found to be as described in said entry, without change or diminution, were exported on the _____ day of _____, 189—, in the _____ for _____.

Marks and numbers.	Description of merchandise and packages.	Quantity.	Value.

_____, *Naval Officer.*

_____, *Collector.*

It will not be necessary to require the certificate of the consignee of the landing of the merchandise at the foreign port (Form 86), the oath of the master and the mate of the exporting vessel (Form 87), or the consular verification of the consignee's certificate (Form 88), the "transportation bond" (Cat. No. 739) and the "export bond" (Cat. No. 764) having been waived.

Such exhibits as shall have been installed under the special entries for immediate transportation, examination, and appraisal waived to the Cotton States and International Exposition from the different ports of arrival, for which no entry for warehousing has been made, must be entered for warehousing (Form No. 11), under which withdrawals for transportation and exportation will be prepared in conformity with the procedure above prescribed.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., December 10, 1896.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 9, 1895, in which you ask what I intend to do about examining the goods at the grounds, now that the examiner of merchandise detailed from the port of Philadelphia for special duty has been recalled from this port. You state that it will be impracticable for you to have the examination of merchandise effected by any member of your immediate staff. You recommend further that, if necessary, I should telegraph to the Secretary of the Treasury for another examiner.

I am of the opinion that, in view of the completion of the work of examining and appraising the exhibits installed at the Cotton States and International Exposition, prescribed in section 11, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895 (S. S. 16369), and of the disproportionate expense for transportation and subsistence that would be incurred if another examiner of merchandise were detailed here for but a brief period and limited work, it is inadvisable to make the request suggested by you.

I recommend that additional imported exhibits received at this station be checked out by the customs officers on duty here. If these should be subsequently withdrawn for consumption, verified samples thereof will be immediately forwarded to your office for official observation, and the return made by you in your capacity of acting appraiser, in accordance with the General Customs Regulations and the practice that obtains at the port of Atlanta in the matter of merchandise imported for local consumption.

In case exhibits should not be withdrawn for consumption, the proper returns thereon will be similarly made, in due course.

Respectfully yours,

WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO CLEARANCE PERMITS OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE FROM THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1896.

I would request permission to remove from ——— Building the following packages:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.

Exhibitor.

Approved: _____,

*Commissioner-General for Europe.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, D. C., January 2, 1896.*SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with which you inclose blank forms and copies of rules established by you to govern customs proceedings at the Exposition on and after the closing of the same.

The forms and rules are hereby approved. Special care should be taken that collectors at outward ports are duly notified of all entries for transportation to and exportation from their respective ports.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
*Assistant Secretary.*CONSOLIDATED LOCAL RULES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS
AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Atlanta, Ga., December 28, 1895.

A.

1. *Exhibits received under the special Exposition and other entries for immediate transportation, without appraisement, from New York and other ports, or under consular seals.*

These entries will, after having been entered in a separate record of immediate transportation entries, be sent direct to the deputy surveyor in charge, by messenger, and cars containing exhibits covered thereby will be permitted to go forward, as soon as practicable, to the Exposition grounds, and the manifests of the cars delivered to the same officer, who, upon receiving notice from the Director-General that the said articles have been accepted as exhibits, will permit the cars to be unladen under a prescribed form of permit, and enter a general description of the contents of said cars with other relevant information in a special car book, due entry being made according to the serial number of the immediate transportation entry from said port and also under the special Exposition number; the cases containing the merchandise will then be distributed to the various buildings and sections. Inasmuch as these goods have not been appraised, careful supervision thereof must be maintained by the officer in charge, with a view to preventing any unlawful or irregular disposition, diversion, or transfer.

2. *Exhibits under warehouse and immediate transportation entries or under withdrawals for transportation.*

The warehouse and transportation entries or the withdrawals for transportation will be entered in a separate ledger and transmitted immediately, by messenger, to the deputy surveyor in charge at the central station, there to be entered in the

rewarehouse ledger. The cars containing such exhibits will be likewise permitted to proceed to the grounds and to pass into the custody of said officer, who, upon receiving the proper notice of acceptance, will permit the cars to be unladen and cases checked off according to the manifests and distributed among the various buildings in which they are to be exhibited. These entries having been liquidated, in conformity with the General Customs Regulations, and the duties ascertained at the ports of first arrival, no secondary appraisal of the merchandise will be necessary. The articles will be duly identified, however.

B.

1. Whenever it is desired to enter for consumption articles which have arrived under I. T. entries, the inward foreign entry will be made up at the grounds, filed with the officer in charge, who will instruct the acting entry clerk to estimate the duties in the manner prescribed in the General Customs Regulations, due entry thereof being made in the records. The entry will be carried up to the point of the owner's declaration, transmitted to the custom-house at the port of Atlanta and presented to the surveyor of customs, who will see that the proceedings thereafter are conducted in accordance with the General Customs Regulations for passing and liquidating entries. All the exhibits arriving under each entry for immediate transportation without appraisement must be disposed of under an entry either for immediate consumption or for warehousing, Forms 10 and 11, article 278, General Customs Regulations, provided, however, that any package or packages specified on an invoice may be entered for warehousing, and the remainder for immediate consumption. It is requisite, however, under article 381, id., that both entries be made simultaneously. The exhibitor will be subject in making entry of his goods to all the requirements of section 7 of the act of June 10, 1890, with particular reference to the declared valuation of his merchandise.

The merchandise having been examined and appraised at the grounds under article 11, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895 (S. S. 16369), the ascertainment of the duties will be made at the custom-house under the supervision of the surveyor of customs. Upon payment of the duties a special Exposition permit for release will be issued, addressed to the deputy surveyor in charge, in the form set forth in Exhibit A, annexed hereto. Inasmuch as all the goods are in the custody of the Government, the penal bond (Cat. No. 590, art. 281, General Customs Regulations) will not be required. The merchandise, however, will not be delivered by the deputy surveyor in charge at the grounds until said permit shall have been received by him.

2. *Exhibits covered by warehouse and immediate-transportation entries or by withdrawals for transportation.*

Whenever it is desired to withdraw these goods for consumption, exportation, or transportation the rewarehouse entry and withdrawal will be initiated at the grounds as in the case of ordinary transportation in bond, due record being made in the ledgers maintained. The entry will then be transmitted to the custom-house by messenger, and the duties having been paid on the withdrawal for consumption the special Exposition permit for delivery will be issued and due action taken thereunder.

C.

Whatever further information may be necessary will be furnished by the deputy surveyor in charge. To facilitate and expedite the unpacking of exhibits, a blank application for assignment of a customs officer to supervise that work has been drawn up, copies of which are ready for distribution. The form is set forth in Exhibit B.

All business will be transacted in accordance with the General Customs Regulations unless otherwise specially provided for under authoritative modifications thereof. It is expected that each and every officer who has anything to do with the reception and passage of the entries and the transportation, supervision, and disposition of exhibits within the grounds will bring to his aid an intelligent conception of the business in order that vexatious delays may not be incurred, and that the records of the Exposition custom-house may be kept distinct from those of the custom-house at the port of Atlanta.

Some confusion and delay have arisen because the invoices have not all been duly prepared as prescribed by the regulations. In any event, the customs officers are required to identify the contents of packages, after comparison with the invoice, as to quantity and character. Exhibitors should be advised that unless the invoices have been duly forwarded, the installation and the final disposition of their merchandise will be impeded.

As all cases, crates, boxes, sacks, and coverings of any kind constitute a portion of the dutiable value of imported merchandise upon which an ad valorem rate of

duty has been imposed under the tariff act, these must be carefully preserved and stored in the warehouse designated for the reception of empty cases and other coverings, to which customs labels must be affixed.

Exhibits once installed must not be removed or transferred unless a permit be duly issued. The caution cards with due notations referring to the bonded character of imported exhibits must be placed and maintained in convenient and conspicuous places in the various sections or customs divisions. These must not be defaced or disturbed. For purposes of ready identification, complete lists of articles remaining under customs supervision should be placed in the hands of inspectors on station duty, as provided for in article 12, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895, (S. S. 16369).

Whenever an exhibitor states that he is not desirous of actually installing the contents of any case, said case must be at once corded and sealed, and retained intact under customs custody.

Articles intended for consumption which shall have suffered deterioration in value from incidental handling and necessary exposure, will be appraised for duty purposes in their present condition at the time of appraisal.

Imported materials admitted as exhibits and utilized at the Exposition in the construction and decoration of buildings, pavilions, booths, stands, installations, etc., may be abandoned by the owners thereof and will be sold at public auction, or otherwise disposed of for the advantage of the customs revenue; the proceeds will, so far as is practicable, be applied to the payment of expenses and duties under the rules governing the disposition of unclaimed merchandise.

Exhibits of every kind may be likewise abandoned, and they will be treated as unclaimed. Exhibitors are requested to give formal notice of such abandonment, in order to facilitate the closing of their accounts with the customs authorities, and to expedite the repacking of whatever articles they may desire to remove from the customs jurisdiction at the Exposition. The formal notice of abandonment is hereto annexed, marked Exhibit C.

Exhibits may be repacked into smaller packages for transportation and exportation to suit the convenience of the exhibitor. Application blanks to repack exhibits for exportation or other purposes can be obtained from the deputy surveyor in charge at the grounds; the contents of packages will be examined and verified by the officers on duty in the various sections and the repacking done under their supervision. No further delivery of samples for free distribution shall be made.

The intention has been expressed by several of the foreign representatives and exhibitors to present valuable and interesting exhibits to public institutions, and general provisions are established for customs procedure therein.

Ample provision is made in the tariff act for the exemption from duty of articles of a scientific, philosophical, and artistic character, when they are intended for institutions established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the illustration, promotion, and encouragement of the progress of the arts, sciences, or manufactures.

Whenever the articles which it is proposed to donate, as above described, may properly be treated as coming within the purview of the paragraphs of the free list, free withdrawal will be permitted after identification by the appraising officer of the said exhibits. A declaration will be required in each case from the beneficiary of the gift, or from a duly authorized representative of such beneficiary, to the effect that the articles for which free entry is desired are to be applied to the permanent use of such beneficiary and are not intended for sale or transfer, as prescribed in the General Regulations.

The pictures and other works of art now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Building may be withdrawn for transportation in bond for exhibition within the United States under special bond, as provided for in paragraph 687 of the act of August 28, 1894.

In case shortages should be discovered, the examining officers will make report at once, giving a list of the articles missing, whereupon a statement as to the value and classification will be ascertained from the invoice and the inspector's records. The form of the "examiner's report of articles short and missing" is set forth in Exhibit F.

The exhibitor will be required to make up an entry for articles ascertained to be short or missing, said entry being set forth in Exhibit D. A computation will be made so that the payment of duties may be duly recorded.

All abandoned exhibits must be identified in order that their integrity may be maintained while in warehouse awaiting sale.

Whenever an exhibitor shall notify the deputy surveyor in charge as to the time and place he may desire to disinstall his exhibits and to repack the same, that officer will direct a proper number of customs officers to be in attendance at the appointed time and place to supervise the repacking. He will instruct them to pay close attention to the repacking, with a view to preserving the integrity of the merchan-

dise, and to report whether the identical goods which were accepted as exhibits were placed in the cases for transportation or transportation and exportation, which cases must bear the same marks and numbers as those under which they were received.

E.

Special regulations governing the withdrawal of imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition for transportation and exportation.

A special form of withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation of exhibits that have been entered for warehousing, or for rewarehousing, at the Cotton States and International Exposition and duly examined and appraised will be furnished on application by the surveyor of customs at Atlanta, Ga. This entry will be prepared in quadruplicate by the owner or the exporter of the exhibits, if the goods are to be exported by way of a superior port; if otherwise, then in triplicate. It will be signed by him or by his authorized agent, and will specifically set forth the line of transportation, the shipping agents at the port of exportation, and the ultimate consignees.

The surveyor will transmit promptly to the collector at the port of exportation, and to the naval officer, if any, a copy of the withdrawal. Three copies of the manifest must be prepared with each entry, one copy to be filed with the surveyor at Atlanta, one copy to be mailed with the entry to the collector or chief officer of customs at the port of exportation, and one copy to be given to the conductor of the railway car on which the exhibits are forwarded.

A copy of the invoice duly certified, upon which the report of examination and appraisal must be transcribed, will be forwarded also to the collector at the exterior port.

The following certificate, to cover the examination and identification of the repacked exhibits, will be subjoined to the aforesaid report:

"I have examined and identified, for transportation and exportation, the merchandise herein described, and find the same to agree with the invoice.

"_____,
"Examiner of Merchandise."

If the invoice does not contain adequate specifications, the examining officer will identify the merchandise and verify quantities from his record of goods originally received. If these shall be found to agree, he will certify on the face of the entry: "I have examined and identified the merchandise above described, and find the same to agree with the quantity originally received."

Marks and numbers of the cases in which exhibits are repacked must be noted on the entry, and the inspector will always certify to the cording and sealing.

The amount to be charged against the bond of the transportation company shall be the appraised value of the merchandise plus the ascertained duty as checked on the withdrawal entry from the liquidation of the warehouse entry.

The withdrawal will be compared with the record of the warehouse entry, as provided in the case of withdrawal for consumption, and entered in the appropriate columns of the "Special Exposition warehouse record," the warehouse bond number being indorsed thereon.

The declaration on export withdrawal (Form No. 77), the transportation bond (Cat. No. 739), and the export bond (Cat. No. 764) will not be required, as the goods have been in continuous and uninterrupted customs custody, having been imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibiting at said Exposition and exported directly therefrom.

The "application and order to supervise the repacking of the exhibits" will be in the following form:

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., _____, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

Please detail a customs inspector to supervise the repacking of certain cases. Numbers _____; marks _____; serial _____; invoice _____; in _____ Building, _____ section, at _____ o'clock _____, 1895.

Respectfully yours,

Inspector _____:

You are hereby instructed to supervise the repacking of the cases above specified, to compare the same with the invoice and the Exposition records, and to make due report.

_____,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

The "Exposition transfer and delivery permit for transportation and exportation" will be as follows:

Exposition transfer and delivery permit for transportation and exportation.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

You will supervise the transfer from the Exposition grounds and the delivery at Atlanta, for transportation and exportation, of the following described merchandise, first causing the same to be corded, sealed, cased, and branded:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

by ——— to ———, covered by Exposition withdrawal for transportation and exportation No. ———, specially imported into this district under Exposition I. T. entry ———, by ———, from ———, via the port of ———, and installed in the ——— section, ——— Building, and afterwards entered for warehouse.

Surveyor of Customs.

The indorsement thereon will be:

To the Chief Inspector:

You will assign an inspector to examine and verify, in conjunction with an examiner of merchandise, the articles described under this permit, and if found to agree exactly with the Exposition records thereof, to cause them to be corded, sealed, cased, and branded, making due report to this office.

Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Specimen copies of the special Exposition form of "withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation of exhibits from the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.," and of the special Exposition "manifest of exhibits in bond from the Cotton States and International Exposition entered for transportation and exportation" are herewith annexed.

Every package, before being laden for transportation and exportation, shall have affixed to it a label to be furnished, on application, by the deputy surveyor in charge at the grounds, said label to contain the words:

Export label.

— section, Liberal Arts Building.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga.

Consigned: Collector of customs at ———. For exportation to ———.
Per ———.

_____, *Shipping Agents.*

Exposition serial ———. Withdrawal transportation and exportation No. ———.

The packages having been duly labeled as herein prescribed, and the surveyor having issued the special "Exposition transfer and delivery permit for transportation and exportation" already referred to, they will be laden under customs supervision and duly receipted for by the common carrier for delivery to the designated collector or to his authorized officers. The receipt of said common carrier shall be duly noted in the office of the surveyor of customs at Atlanta, whereupon the warehouse account may be considered closed in so far as the packages covered by the withdrawal entry are concerned.

The collectors at ports of final shipment will notify, if necessary, the shipping agents designated on the entry, of the arrival at their respective ports of any goods to be exported under these regulations. Upon the clearance of the exporting vessel, the

collector will furnish the surveyor of customs at Atlanta with a certificate of the lading of the same.

It will not be necessary to require the certificate of the consignee of the landing of the merchandise at the foreign port (Form 86), the oath of the master and the mate of the exporting vessel (Form 87), or the consular verification of the consignee's certificate (Form 88), the "transportation bond" (Cat. No. 739) and the "export bond" (Cat. No. 764) having been waived.

Such exhibits as shall have been installed under the special entries for immediate transportation, examination and appraisal waived, to the Cotton States and International Exposition from the different ports of arrival, for which no entry for warehousing has been made, must be entered for warehousing (Form No. 11), under which withdrawals for transportation and exportation will be prepared in conformity with the procedure above prescribed.

In case it is proposed to enter for transportation and exportation with benefit of drawback, the foregoing forms will be employed wherever practicable, provided the words "with benefit of drawback" be added thereunto.

Whenever an exhibitor shall, under these regulations, wish to export from the Exposition, for the purpose of obtaining a refund of duties on exhibits upon which he has paid the duty, he will be required to enumerate upon his withdrawal the particular articles to be exported, and to state the amount of duty paid thereon. The articles having been identified by the proper customs officers the withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation will be prepared, according to the form herewith annexed, marked Exhibit E. One per cent of the amount of the duties paid shall be retained for the use of the United States, by the surveyor; no such drawback shall be allowed under these provisions unless the duty paid on the articles exported shall amount to \$50; but exhibits covered by different consignments may be combined in one drawback entry, so as to bring the amount up to the sum of \$50.

All entries for benefit of drawback of duties paid, under the special transportation and exportation entries, must contain an itemized statement in detail and must be accompanied with the original invoice, in order to enable the customs officers to identify the merchandise and to verify the values. Quantities and unit values alone shall be certified by the examining and appraising officers. The extensions, footings, and amount of drawback will be verified by the clerks on duty at the Fair grounds. Immediately after the examination of said articles by the proper officers the goods must be repacked under official supervision, and as soon as each case is full it must be properly nailed up and immediately corded and sealed.

The marks and numbers on every case must agree with the marks and numbers on the drawback entry. The examining officer will certify on the face of the entry: "I hereby certify that I have examined and identified the articles above described, and that I find the quantities and unit values thereof to be correct as noted." This should be approved by the acting appraiser. The fact of cording and sealing must be noted on the entry by the officer superintending the repacking. The fees for cording and sealing are 8 cents per package. The exact location of the goods must be stated in the entry, and a certificate that the merchandise has been duty-paid and that the articles have remained in customs custody will be signed by the deputy surveyor in charge. After the entry has been completed, as above described, and the proper notations made in the Exposition records, it must be transmitted to the surveyor's office, where the necessary bonds will be taken and permits, orders, and shipping instructions issued.

Whenever the repacking of exhibits covered by any rewarehouse entry and withdrawal has been completed, the entry will be sent to the custom-house, in order that the necessary bonds may be taken and instructions given to the deputy surveyor in charge to superintend the lading into cars. Cases of articles entered for transportation and exportation must be corded and sealed before being laden on cars; also, those which remain in the custody of customs officers at the grounds.

Exhibits must be repacked in the original cases, cases, chests, boxes, trunks, or other packages in which they were imported. Exhibits intended for transportation and exportation with benefit of drawback must not be kept for an indefinite period of time, but must be exported from the port of exit immediately upon arrival at said port.

Exhibitors who desire to avoid the delays and confusion that usually attend the close of an exposition are hereby advised to avail themselves of the opportunity herein afforded to close their accounts with the United States customs.

All exhibits for which no entry for consumption, for transportation, or for transportation and exportation shall have been made at the close of the Exposition, will be treated as unclaimed merchandise.

The records and accounts of the customs business at the Exposition having been kept separately from the records relating to the customs at the port of Atlanta, the reports to the Treasury Department will be made upon special sheets stamped with the words "U. S. Customs, Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga."

EXHIBIT A.—*Exposition transfer and delivery permit for transportation and exportation.*OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.*To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:*

You will supervise the transfer from the Exposition grounds and the delivery at Atlanta, for transportation and exportation, of the following-described merchandise, first causing the same to be corded, sealed, cased, and branded:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

by ——— to ———, covered by Exposition withdrawal for transportation and exportation No. ———, specially imported into this district under Exposition I. T. entry ——— by ——— from ———, via the port of ——— and installed in the ——— section, ——— Building, and afterwards entered for warehousing.
—————, *Surveyor of Customs.*

To the Chief Inspector:

You will assign an inspector to examine and verify, in conjunction with an examiner of merchandise, the articles described under this permit, and if found to agree exactly with the Exposition records thereof, to cause them to be corded, sealed, cased, and branded, making due report to this office.

—————,
*Deputy Surveyor in Charge.*EXHIBIT B.—*Application and order to supervise the unpacking of imported exhibits.*OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.To WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

SIR: Please detail a customs inspector to supervise the unpacking of certain cases: Marks, ———; numbers, ———; serial, ———; invoice, ———, in ——— Building, ——— section, at ——— o'clock, ———, 1895.

Respectfully yours,

Inspector ————:

You are hereby instructed to supervise the unpacking of the cases above specified, to make a special inventory of the contents of each case, to compare the same with the invoice, and to make due report.

—————,
*Deputy Surveyor in Charge.*EXHIBIT C.—*Notice of abandonment of imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition.*

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., ———, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

You are hereby notified that the following merchandise is abandoned by me to the United States:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of articles.	Quantity.

Exposition serial No. ———; I. T. No. ———. ——— Building, ——— section.

Respectfully yours,

—————.

EXHIBIT D.—*Entry of merchandise short and missing from the quantity entered for exhibition at the Cotton States and International Exposition by ———, which articles were brought into this district on the — day of —, 1895, Exposition serial No. —, I. T. No. —, from the port of —, by —, having been originally imported into the port of —, in the —, from —.*

Marks and numbers.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.

For Exhibit E, see special forms used at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.

EXHIBIT F.—*Examiner's report of articles short or missing.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge, Cotton States and International Exposition.

SIR: Examination of merchandise and exhibits entered for installations, Exposition serial No. —, I. T. No. —, discloses the fact that certain articles are short or missing, which are stated below, with valuations as ascertained from the original invoice and the Exposition records.

Quantity and description.	Value (foreign currency).	Value (U. S. currency).

———, *Examiner.*

———, *Acting Appraiser.*

EXHIBIT B.

RULINGS BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT RELATIVE TO THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1894.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, in which you inclose a communication from Mr. C. A. Collier, president of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, in regard to the distribution, without payment of duty, of samples of imported whisky during the said Exposition. As a reply, I inclose herewith copy of letter dated the 9th of April, 1894, addressed to the collector of customs at San Francisco, in answer to a similar question arising in connection with the Midwinter Exposition at that city.

Should a like question arise during the pendency of the International Exposition at your city, the application would receive careful consideration.

I may add that a circular is now in course of preparation at this Department embodying regulations for this fair, under the provisions of the act approved August 13, 1894, and that copies thereof will be forwarded to your address as soon as received from the printer. As these regulations are based upon those of November 5, 1891, governing the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, I have this day caused to be forwarded to your address a number of copies of the latter regulations.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1894.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *San Francisco, Cal.*

SIR: Referring to the letter of W. J. Walsh, renewing his application for permission to distribute at the Midwinter Exposition, free of duty, certain samples of imported whisky, the Department has to reply that the applicant now explains that he desires to put the contents of about seven cases of whisky, now on exhibition, into small bottles, containing, say, two drams each, to be given away as samples, as was allowed at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

If you shall be satisfied of the good faith of the parties, you are authorized to deliver to the importers seven cases of the whisky on exhibition, and to allow the contents to be transferred as proposed under customs supervision. The small bottles may then be used as samples as desired.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE,
Assistant Secretary.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Department declines to allow free distribution of miniature bottles as samples at Exposition, except on payment of duty.

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 11, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to Department's telegram of the 19th ultimo, declining to allow the free distribution of miniature sample bottles of imported whisky at the Cotton States Exposition, you are informed that the subject has been again presented for the consideration of the Department by the authorities of the Exposition, who protest against what appears to them as injurious discrimination against them, inasmuch as the desired privilege has been previously granted under similar conditions.

The Department's refusal to continue such concession was based on the fact that the privilege has been elsewhere abused, and that free withdrawal of whisky under the pretext that it was legitimately disposed of as samples has reached unreasonable and unjustifiable proportions.

In order to avoid the appearance of unfair discrimination in the matter, the Department now revokes its instructions of the 19th ultimo, and instructs you that a reasonable and moderate quantity of samples of wines, cordials, spirits, etc., may be allowed distribution at the Exposition free of duty under strict and careful supervision of the customs authorities. For this purpose you will require exhibitors to report the quantity of such miniature samples prepared or held by them at any one time for distribution and will see that no excessive quantity is devoted to that purpose.

In connection with this matter, your attention is called to the inclosed copy of a decision made by this Department in regard to similar samples at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and you will be governed by the same provisions.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1892.

Messrs. CULBERT & TAYLOR,
New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: The Department has received your letter of the 6th instant, urging a further consideration of the rules governing the treatment of bona fide samples of merchandise at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

You ask whether your correspondent can bring certain cordial in casks and give it away at the Exposition as samples, without paying duty thereon. This free distribution of samples you describe as a method of advertising and you deem it analogous to the free distribution of cards, ribbons, or any other article intended to attract the attention of the buying public.

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In reply, the Department has to state that it does not understand the object of the Exposition to be the same as those of a mere mart or bazaar for promoting the sale of goods. The purpose is rather of an educational character and the institution of an arena wherein may be exhibited the comparative progress of nations in the industrial sciences and in the fine arts.

It is reasonably claimed, however, that the only demonstration of superiority which can be provided for certain classes of manufactures is by submitting them to practical test. Thus, the actual quality of wines can not be decided from mere inspection of the packages, but can be judged only through the medium of taste. A bona fide test of this kind would therefore seem to be properly classified as an "exhibition" of the article, just as machinery must be put into active operation to demonstrate its capacities.

The Department desires to administer the law in accordance with the liberal intentions of Congress, and therefore holds that whenever a diminution in the invoice contents of any packages of edible or potable articles, which shall have been on exhibition at the Exposition, can, at the close of the Exposition, be accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector, by evidence that such contents have been distributed to visitors as free samples, duty may be waived upon such deficiency, provided it does not exceed a reasonable allowance for the purpose mentioned.

Respectfully yours,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to a letter of your deputy in charge of the Exposition, dated November 5, referred by you to this Department, I have now to inform you that, in accordance with the instructions mailed you yesterday, the free entry, under certain conditions, of samples of spirits, etc., may be allowed at the Exposition, and the telegram of October 19 is accordingly revoked.

Under this conclusion you may accept the protests made by Hiram Walker & Sons, which are now returned to you, and the entries referred to therein may be liquidated by you free under Department's instructions of the 11th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, inclosing protest of the representative of H. Walker & Sons against duties paid on certain whisky used by them for distribution as samples.

At the time of this distribution the Department had not issued its last instructions on the subject, and had refused to permit the same free of duty. On recommendation, however, you were informed that, under proper supervision, small samples might be withdrawn free of duty for the purpose mentioned.

Under the circumstances, you are authorized hereby to reliquidate the entry of the protestants in this case and refund the duty paid, provided you are satisfied that the merchandise was distributed as samples in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Department.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received a telegram from J. F. Livingstone, complaining that the distribution of gratuitous samples is not allowed by you except when the packages are of sample size. Your deputy in charge at the Exposition is familiar with the methods which were in vogue at Chicago and other expositions, and the Department intends that reasonable and limited facilities should be given for the distribution of samples of such commodities as must be subjected to actual test in order to prove their quality.

The regulations to govern this matter should be carefully framed by you, and while no undue stringency should be permitted on the one hand, no license should be given for the abuse of the privilege which has been granted.

A letter has been received from G. E. Gonzalez, commissioner from Mexico, in which he complains that he is not permitted to allow certain Mexican cigars to be tested as samples. The permission to give out a proper number of samples of these goods is included in the general instructions given to you, and the Department expects that you will facilitate in all proper ways the success of the Exposition in this regard.

Referring to the letter of your deputy of November 16, transmitted by you, the Department has to state that the application to distribute whisky in quart bottles should be refused. Any spirits intended for distribution as samples should be put into such packages as will limit their contents to a bona fide sample of the article.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 6, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to the recommendation contained in the communication from Walter A. Donaldson, deputy surveyor in charge at the Cotton States and International Exposition at your port, dated August 24, 1895, forwarded with your approval August 25, 1895, you are hereby authorized to nominate suitable persons for employment at the said Exposition for such periods as their services may be required, as follows:

Nine day inspectors of customs, at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$3 per diem each.

One typewriter to act as secretary and correspondence clerk, at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$75 per annum.

Referring to the recommendation for the employment of three night inspectors, you are informed that as the Exposition authorities are responsible for the safety of the goods on exhibition, the night inspection service can not be authorized.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 18, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to your indorsement upon the recommendation of Walter A. Donaldson, deputy surveyor in charge, dated the 10th instant, you are hereby authorized to assign to night duty such members of the temporary force at the Cotton States and International Exposition as the necessities of the service may demand; or, if such assignment is not consistent with the best interests of the service, authority is hereby given for the employment of two night watchmen at a compensation not to exceed \$2 per diem each.

As further recommended, so much of Department letter of September 6, 1895, as authorizes the employment of a messenger and janitor at a compensation not to exceed \$840 per annum, is hereby amended so as to read, "A messenger and a janitor at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$300 per annum each."

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 27, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th instant upon the question whether foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition will be allowed to enter their exhibits under warehousing entries has been received.

In reply you are advised that if proper facilities for warehousing goods are furnished in like manner as was the case at the World's Columbian Exposition, Midwinter Fair, and other exhibitions, the action of Deputy Surveyor Donaldson in granting such privilege in the present instance is approved.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: In view of the recommendation contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, you are authorized to nominate a suitable person for employment as clerk for duty at the Cotton States and International Exposition, with compensation at the rate of \$50 per month, for a period not to exceed thirty days.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 23, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received, by reference from you, a letter dated the 17th instant, from Mr. Walter A. Donaldson, special deputy in charge at the Exposition, in regard to a claim for the free entry and distribution at the Exposition of certain business cards, samples of which you inclose.

The matter is referred to the Department for a ruling whether such articles can be admitted free of duty.

In reply, the Department has to state that where such cards are printed in English they are undoubtedly dutiable under the law, provided they shall be returned by the appraising officer as of dutiable commercial value.

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 18th instant in regard to the status of merchandise imported for the Mexican Village at the Atlanta Exposition, where a special fee is charged for admission to the inclosure.

In reply, you are informed that the Department holds that merchandise imported for exhibition under a fee is analogous to merchandise imported for sale, and is not entitled to free entry under the act exempting from duty articles imported for the Exposition at Atlanta.

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to your indorsement upon a communication from Walter A. Donaldson, deputy surveyor in charge, dated the 16th instant, in which he recommends the employment of two day inspectors and two watchmen or night inspectors as additional force at the Cotton States and International Exposition, you are informed that in the opinion of the Department the present force of customs officers at the Exposition, if judiciously managed, is sufficient to perform all the work required, as one special agent, two special inspectors, and one special employee have been detailed for duty at the Exposition grounds, and their services should be utilized in this connection.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, reporting upon a letter addressed to this Department by William H. Black, attorney for the Chinese concessionaires. Mr. Black asks that the merchandise in the Chinese concession which is comprised within "The Terrace" shall be included within the purview of the special regulations established for the supervision of the Exposition.

In reply, you are informed that the Department declines to modify its regulations in the matter referred to. The exclusion from customs limits of "The Terrace" was based upon a resolution of the board of directors of the Exposition, declaring "The Terrace" to be outside the lines of the Exposition proper.

The Department considers the present status of the matter proper for the safety of the revenue.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, inclosing a translated copy of a communication received by you from the French commissioner at the Exposition, in which he brings up the question of the repacking of the contents of cases. You state that many of the foreign exhibitors have already made verbal inquiries regarding the same matter. You recommend granting to the exhibitors the privilege of repacking their exhibits under customs supervision into smaller boxes for consumption or for exportation, the latter to be covered by warehouse bond.

In accordance with your recommendation the Department hereby authorizes you to grant the application of the commissioner in the above matter.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant has been received, in which you inclose correspondence between your deputy, Mr. Donaldson, and the Venezuelan commissioner in regard to the free distribution of articles comprised within the Venezuelan exhibit.

The commissioner asks that all the goods in the Venezuelan exhibit may be exempted from duty, because it is the intention of the commissioner to distribute them free, to institutions and individuals, for the purpose of diffusing a better knowledge of the productions of Venezuela.

You have declined acceding to this request, and the Department approves of such declination. It is held that the motive of courtesy to the Venezuelan commissioner will not justify the special treatment which is requested, of the articles referred to.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.

JOHN D. STOCKER, Esq.,
Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: I am in receipt, by reference from you, under date October 29, for my consideration, a letter from James P. Porteus, president of the Mexican Village Exposition Company, requesting to be advised whether the special law allowing the importation of employees of exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition of Atlanta, Ga., would permit him to allow the seventy Mexicans whom he brought with him to contract and work for other parties outside or away from the Exposition grounds, or if it would be allowable for him to make such contracts for them.

In reply, I call your attention to the resolution itself, which provides, in part, as follows:

'That the act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor, and the act of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the acts amendatory of these acts, shall not be so construed, nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in anywise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation, or the holder, who is a citizen of a foreign nation, of any concession or privilege from the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees,

natives of their respective foreign countries, as they, or any of them may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparations for installing or conducting their exhibits, or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with such Exposition," etc.

From the above it would appear that foreigners who have been admitted into the United States by virtue of said resolution may perform such labor under contract as may have been authorized or permitted under, or by virtue of, or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Ga., in connection with such Exposition, and not otherwise.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received a letter of the deputy surveyor in charge at the Exposition transmitting by reference a letter from Hillman Brothers in regard to the duty on antidiphtheritic serum, with his reply thereto.

The reply is approved hereby, and the course of the deputy surveyor in the matter is in conformity with the law.

An appeal from the decision of the collector at New York was taken to the Board of General Appraisers, the collector having exacted duty on the article as a medicinal preparation. The Board of General Appraisers decided it to be free, but the collector has appealed from their decision. Pending such appeal, duty must be exacted.

Respectfully yours,

S. WIKE, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 16, 1895.*

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Form of withdrawal entry for exhibits approved, with other forms pertaining to local administration. See letter.

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department duly received, by reference from you, the letter addressed to you by your deputy in charge at the Exposition, with inclosed blank forms, etc., pertaining to the customs procedure upon the close of the Exposition.

The forms prepared for use at Atlanta are approved, as you are this day notified by telegram. It is understood that no transportation and exportation bond has been demanded of the exhibitor at previous expositions, and none seems necessary in this instance. The goods are kept continuously under customs control and are exported under customs supervision.

The new form of certificates of exportation submitted by you does not seem to be required. The same certification which is now made at the port of shipment under transportation and exportation entries seems adequate for the proposed object. It is desirable to avoid the introduction of new forms at outside ports.

In all other respects, your recommendations seem reasonable and proper, and it is expected that the business will be closed up without difficulty.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 20, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, in which you state that a request has been made for the reappraisal of certain statuettes entered at the Exposition by William Arup, the Department informs you that it has requested the president of the Board of General Appraisers to assign General Appraiser Sharretts to the duty of considering appeals of this character at the Exposition.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 20th instant, with which was inclosed a communication addressed to you by Chinese Inspector J. T. Scharf, with reference to Mexicans claimed to have been brought into the United States under contract to work for the Mexican Village Exposition Company at the Cotton States and International Exposition, I have to inform you that the subject was referred to the Commissioner General of Immigration, who states that if the persons mentioned were admitted duly in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress providing for the admission of such persons at the Exposition, under certain conditions they may remain in the United States for one year after the close of said Exposition, and that even if their connection with the Exposition is terminated by abrogation of their contract they still have one year in which to return to their homes.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the seizure at your port of certain laces imported by Madame Alida Goetghebuer, the Department will not consider the matter further, pending the receipt of the decision of the court before which proceedings were had.

You are requested to forward to the Department said decision as soon as you shall have received it.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 23d ultimo, in which you state that in some instances an appreciable interval has occurred between the appraisal of certain exhibits and the filing of the required "notification for drawback supervision" of articles intended for immediate exportation at the close of the Exposition.

You ask for instructions whether drawback can be allowed in these instances provided the articles repacked for exportation can be absolutely identified by the customs officers.

In reply, your query is answered in the affirmative, provided further, that you may be satisfied in each instance that the delay in notification was not the result of willful negligence.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo was duly received transmitting report of Special Agent Macatee upon the alleged shortage in exhibits of Madame Levitte, at the Exposition.

As the special agent now reports that the goods which were apparently missing have been found and that no shortage appears, no action by this Department seems necessary.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo was duly received, with inclosure, the latter being a copy of a letter addressed to you by Victor Jonest, exhibitor in the French section of the Cotton States Exposition, calling attention to the damaged condition in which certain of his exhibits arrived, and stating that they were originally imported from the World's Exposition at Chicago, and have suffered deterioration from time and exposure.

In reply, you are informed that inasmuch as the special regulations governing the World's Fair at Chicago were generally extended to the Cotton States Exposition, provision has been made for the appraisement of exhibits entered for consumption, in condition as found with due consideration of unavoidable wear and tear. Also, that where duties are paid in advance upon exhibits not withdrawn until the close of the Exposition, a reasonable allowance and refund may be made for damage or deterioration actually incurred by exposure at the Exposition.

No further regulations would seem to be required on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you suggest certain reductions in the force now employed in connection with the Cotton States and International Exposition, you are hereby directed to have the following-named officers return to their respective home offices as early as possible: Charles C. Smith, inspector, New York; E. T. McDonald, clerk, New York.

You are further directed to dispense with the services of two of the temporary inspectors now employed at the Exposition grounds. You will report the names of the persons dismissed.

As an economical and efficient customs administration at the Exposition grounds is essential, you will report promptly to the Department what action you may take in regard to recommendations made to you from time to time by Mr. Donaldson, the deputy surveyor in charge, concerning the progressive reduction of the customs force specially detailed or employed.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department learns from Mr. Donaldson that claims for allowance and refund will be made on some of the duty-paid exhibits, because of depreciation and damage resulting from exposure and handling at the Exposition. As it is understood that the articles have been kept under constant customs supervision and can be positively identified, you are authorized hereby to reappraise such goods and make reasonable allowances for such depreciation of market value as is evident on inspection. Refund of excess of deposit will then be made. This concession applies only to goods withdrawn for consumption or transportation in bond, and not to exported goods.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 28, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, with inclosures, together with other correspondence in relation to the application of Madam Alida Goetghebuer for the release of certain laces under seizure at your port. Foreign value, \$105.50; home value, \$152.25.

The matter was the subject of summary proceedings, and the court finds that three collars were identified by experts as recent importations and should be forfeited; that as to the other articles in question the evidence is insufficient to charge the claimant with smuggling and violation of law, and that she is entitled to have the goods returned to her.

After due consideration of the case, and in view of the findings of the court, you are authorized hereby to release the three collars upon payment of the appraised value thereof, and the balance of the seizure unconditionally.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1896.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department has received from G. Niederlein, delegate for the Commercial Museum at Philadelphia, a complaint that objections are made to the delivery to him of certain exhibits mentioned in the letter addressed by the Department to Hon. Charles F. Warwick, of Philadelphia.

It seems that the copy of the letter last cited, which was presented by Mr. Niederlein, contained a typographical error in the signature, which threw doubt upon its authenticity. Mr. Warwick made application to be allowed to receive, duty free, certain of the Venezuelan and other exhibits which, as he stated, have been presented to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, an institution established for the purpose of exhibiting the manufactures and productions of foreign countries.

The Department, under the assurance that no goods were to be sold in the museum, informed Mr. Warwick that the donations specified by him might be withdrawn free of duty.

This proceeding will be in accordance with the precedent established at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and with paragraph 688 of the tariff act, which exempts from duty "collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, sciences, and manufactures for exhibition, etc."

You will be governed accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1896.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with which you inclose blank forms and copies of rules established by you to govern customs proceedings at the Exposition on and after the closing of the same.

The forms and rules are hereby approved. Special care should be taken that collectors at outward ports are duly notified of all entries for transportation to and exportation from their respective ports.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1896.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, in which you present a question relating to the assessment of duty upon certain exhibits at the Exposition which have now been withdrawn for consumption. The articles in question were originally imported for exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, were transferred in bond to the San Francisco Midwinter Fair, and then brought in bond to your port.

It is claimed that as the provisions of the tariff act of August 28, 1894, are made in terms to apply to all merchandise "withdrawn for consumption," the conditions named in the act of August 18, 1894, establishing the Atlanta Exposition have been so far superseded. The last-named act provided that articles imported duty free for exhibition should, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, "be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such article by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation." This provision has been embodied in each of the acts which related to similar expositions, and on July 11, 1895, the Board of General Appraisers decided an appeal made to them in a case presenting the question which has arisen at your port. The goods were imported while the tariff act of October 1, 1890, was in force and were withdrawn for consumption under the present tariff act.

The board, after quoting the proviso above referred to, said:

"This being a special act of legislation designed to cover a particular case of merchandise, it is not repealed or modified by the more general legislation embodied in the tariff act of 1894, as erroneously contended in the protests."

No appeal was taken from this decision, and the Department will be governed thereby in all analogous cases. The importation which is the subject of your letter will be liquidated for duty under the act of October 1, 1890.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1896.*

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Goods of Alida Goetghebuer released on payment duty, foreign value, as appraised at your port. Collect.

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, *Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: You are hereby authorized, under the provisions of articles 818 of the Customs Regulations of 1892, to sell the following abandoned articles left over from the International Exposition, by posting notice of sale ten days in some conspicuous place in your custom-house, viz: One old desk and two old stools, one glass case containing 11 insulators, and one lot of sheep dips; it appearing that from depreciation in value, damage, leakage, or other cause, the goods would not bring sufficient to pay the duties, storage, or other charges, if suffered to remain in store to await the regular public auction sales.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

EXHIBIT C.

A.—*Customs officials on duty at the special customs station, Cotton States and International Exposition.*

WALTER A. DONALDSON, *Deputy Surveyor in Charge.*

Name.	Grade.	Date of appointment.	Date relieved.
Miss T. Shelton.....	Secretary and stenographer.....	Sept. 10, 1895	Apr. 20, 1896

A.—Customs officials on duty at the special customs station, Cotton States and International Exposition—Continued.

CLERKS.

Name.	Grade.	Date of reporting.	Date of recall.
K. S. Tupper	Chief clerk until September 23, 1895; detailed from Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 11, 1895	Sept. 2, 1896 (died)
H. A. Baxter	Warehouse clerk and chief clerk from September 23, 1895; detailed from New York.	Sept. 17, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896
E. Morecock	Record clerk; detailed from Newport News, Va.	Oct. 1, 1895	Jan. 23, 1896
H. L. Johnson	Temporary clerk of customs	Oct. 9, 1895	Apr. 8, 1896

DETAILED INSPECTORS.

J. T. Scharf	Chinese inspector; detailed from New York....	Sept. 12, 1895	Jan. 8, 1896
J. W. Murphy	Chief inspector until October 11, 1895; detailed from Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 11, 1895	Oct. 10, 1895
C. C. Smith	Assistant chief inspector; chief inspector from October 11, 1895; detailed from New York.	Sept. 20, 1895	Dec. 31, 1895
J. S. Andrews	Inspector of customs and record clerk until September 26, 1895; detailed from Newport News, Va.	Sept. 20, 1895	Sept. 26, 1895
E. T. McDonald	General inspector; detailed from New York	Oct. 17, 1895	Dec. 31, 1895

APPRAISING DEPARTMENT.

D. W. Lee	Examiner of merchandise; detailed from New York.	Sept. 11, 1895	Oct. 8, 1895
R. J. Keegan	Examiner of merchandise; detailed from Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 16, 1895	Dec. 8, 1895
E. E. Aldred	Acting examiner, port of Atlanta, Ga .....	.....	.....

MESSENGER.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date relieved.
Augustus Turner	Sept. 2, 1895	Jan. 15, 1896

LABORER AND JANITOR.

J. D. Cunigan	Sept. 19, 1895	Feb. 15, 1896.
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DAY INSPECTORS.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date relieved.
J. P. Clark	Sept. 2, 1895	Jan. 15, 1896
J. P. Foster	do	Feb. 15, 1896
James H. Griffin	Oct. 8, 1895	Jan. 31, 1896
John E. Lane	Oct. 5, 1895	Dec. 18, 1895
W. B. Lane	Sept. 2, 1895	Dec. 31, 1895
N. W. Perkins	Sept. 25, 1895	Feb. 12, 1896
G. W. Shelverton	Sept. 2, 1895	Jan. 31, 1896
J. M. Stocker	Oct. 7, 1895	Jan. 15, 1896
R. M. West	Sept. 2, 1895	Dec. 31, 1895

NIGHT WATCHMEN.

W. J. Galloway	Sept. 2, 1895	Feb. 10, 1896
W. A. Turner	Sept. 12, 1895	Dec. 27, 1895

A.—Customs officials on duty at the special customs station, Cotton States and International Exposition—Continued.

DETAIL FROM OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

C. A. MACATEE, *Special Agent in Charge.*

Name.	Grade.	Date of reporting.	Date of recall.
James A. Bayard.....	Special employee; detailed from Norfolk, Va....	Sept. 16, 1895	Jan. 20, 1896
De Witt C. Jackson...	Special inspector; detailed from Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	.....do.....	Feb. 11, 1896
William H. Thornton..	Special inspector; detailed from Mobile, Ala....	Sept. 14, 1895	Dec. 28, 1895

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Name.	Assignment.
E. Morecock	Acting weigher and ganger.
B. M. Goldsmith	Storekeeper.
E. T. McAfee	Acting custodian.
J. P. Foster	Acting storekeeper for Liberal Arts Building.
G. W. Shelverton	Captain of the night watch.
H. A. Baxter, chief clerk	Special detail for the examination of installations and the checking of exhibits.
James A. Bayard, special employee	
C. C. Smith, chief inspector	
William H. Thornton, special inspector	

B.—Temporary force; compensation.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Rate.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
<i>Stenographer.</i>										
Miss T. Shelton.....	1895. Sept. 10	\$75.....	\$52.50	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$50.00
<i>Temporary clerk.</i>										
H. L. Johnson	Oct. 9	\$50.....		37.09	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	13.33
<i>Messenger.</i>										
Augustus Turner ..	Sept. 2	\$300 per annum...	23.64	25.30	24.40	25.30	12.50			
<i>Janitor.</i>										
Dock Cunigan	Sept. 19	\$25 per month	10.00	25.00						
	Nov. 1	\$420 per annum.			34.20	35.40	35.70	17.31		
<i>Inspectors.</i>										
J. P. Clark	Sept. 2	\$3 per day	87.00	93.00	90.00	93.00	45.00			
J. P. Foster .....	..do..	..do..	87.00	93.00	90.00	93.00	93.00	45.00		
G. W. Shelverton ..	..do..	..do..	87.00	93.00	90.00	93.00	93.00			
W. B. Lane .....	..do..	..do..	87.00	93.00	90.00	93.00				
N. W. Perkins	Sept. 25	..do..		111.00	90.00	93.00	93.00	36.00		
J. H. Griffin	Oct. 8	..do..		69.00	90.00	93.00	93.00			
R. M. West	Sept. 2	..do..	87.00	93.00	90.00	93.00				
J. M. Stocker	Oct. 7	..do..		75.00	90.00	93.00	45.00			
J. E. Lane	Oct. 5	\$3 per day		81.00	90.00	54.00				
W. J. Galloway	Sept. 2	..do..	87.00	24.00						
W. A. Turner	Sept. 12	..do..	57.00	21.00						
<i>Watchmen.</i>										
W. J. Galloway	Oct. 9	\$2 per day		46.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	20.00		
W. A. Turner	Oct. 8	..do..		48.00	60.00	54.00				

B.—Temporary force; compensation—Continued.

TEMPORARY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS FOR DUTY AT SPECIAL CUSTOMS STATION,
COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Name.	Term of service.
<i>Secretary and stenographer.</i>	
Miss T. Shelton.....	September 10, 1895, to April 20, 1896.
<i>Clerk.</i>	
H. L. Johnson.....	October 9, 1895, to April 8, 1896.
<i>Day inspectors.</i>	
J. P. Foster.....	September 2, 1895, to February 15, 1896.
J. P. Clark.....	September 2, 1895, to January 15, 1896.
J. H. Griffin.....	October 8, 1895, to January 31, 1896.
John E. Lane.....	October 5, 1895, to December 18, 1895.
W. B. Lane.....	September 2, 1895, to December 31, 1895.
N. W. Perkins.....	September 25, 1895, to February 12, 1896.
G. W. Shelverton.....	September 2, 1895, to January 31, 1896.
J. M. Stocker.....	October 7, 1895, to January 15, 1896.
R. M. West.....	September 2, 1895, to December 31, 1895.
<i>Night watchmen.</i>	
W. J. Galloway.....	September 2, 1895, to February 10, 1896.
W. A. Turner.....	September 12, 1895, to December 27, 1895.
<i>Messenger.</i>	
Augustus Turner.....	September 2, 1895, to January 15, 1896.
<i>Laborer and janitor.</i>	
J. D. Cunigan.....	September 19, 1895, to February 15, 1896.

TOTAL COMPENSATION PAID TO THE TEMPORARY APPOINTEES.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
September, 1895.....	\$665. 14	February, 1896.....	\$243. 31
October, 1895.....	1, 102. 39	March, 1896.....	125. 00
November, 1895.....	1, 113. 60	April, 1896.....	63. 33
December, 1895.....	1, 099. 70		
January, 1896.....	697. 20		5, 109. 67

C.—Customs divisions and assignment of inspectors.

Building.	Foreign section.	First relief.	Second relief.	Third relief.
Liberal Arts.....	France	J. P. Clark.....	Shelverton and Turner.	Galloway and Lane.
	Russia.....			
	Austria.....	N. W. Perkins.....	do	Do.
	Great Britain.....			
	Italy	J. H. Griffin.....	do	Do.
Germany				
Fine Arts.....	Sweden.....	J. M. Stocker.....	do	Do.
Agricultural.....				
		5 p. m. to 10.30 p. m.		
Transportation	Chile	R. M. West	J. E. Lane	Galloway and Lane.
	Mexico			
	Venezuela			
		5 p. m. to 12 m.		
Costa Rica.....		E. T. McDonald...	Shelverton and Turner.	Galloway and Lane.
Mexican Village.....				
Custom-house and bonded warehouse.				
Japanese Village				
Chinese Village.....				
Warehouse for empty cases.				
Negro	Liberia			
Machinery Hall.....	British			
Electrical.....				

C.—Customs divisions and assignment of inspectors—Continued.

PERMANENT AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Name.	Assignment.
Charles C. Smith	Chief inspector in charge of the corps of inspectors.
E. Morecock	Acting weigher and gauger and record clerk.
J. P. Foster	Acting storekeeper at the Liberal Arts Building.
G. W. Shelverton	Captain of the second and third reliefs.
J. E. Lane	Clerical work at the custom-house from 3 to 5 p. m., and at Transportation Building from 5 to 10.30 p. m.

EXHIBIT D.

Records and reports provided for I. T. ports of delivery, at which warehousing facilities do not exist.

RECORDS ENUMERATED AND DESCRIBED.

- 388c. Daily record of moneys received from all sources.
- 358. Daily record of balances on accounts.
- 360c. Impost book.
- 150. Account current of official emoluments.
- 356. Record of moneys received and paid.
- 366b. Record of powers of attorney.
- 1027. Used as a record of seizures.
- 371. Record of consuls' certificates to certified invoices.
- 423. Daily register of merchandise and estimated duties thereon, imported at other ports and received under immediate transportation regulations without appraisement.
- 361. General record of accounts current.
- 154. Certificate of services performed for American vessels under act of June 19, 1886; also of services under act of June 10, 1890, to be paid for by the United States.
- 399. Receipts for duties and fees.
- 655b. Record of entries liquidated.

REPORTS ENUMERATED.

- 1, 2c, 198, 81, 82, 84, 57, 58, 234, 235, 155, 236, 237, 153, 232, 238, 125, 126, 127b, 150, 230, 165, 165b, 167, 202, 203, 226, 270, 273a, 273b, 292, 311, and 274.

Additional abstracts and reports in regard to customs business transacted at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

WAREHOUSE BOND ACCOUNT.

- No. 135. Account current of debentures.
- No. 136. Abstract of drawbacks on exported merchandise paid.
- No. 137. Abstract of debenture certificates issued on merchandise exported.
- No. 424. Abstract of duties on goods imported and entered for warehousing.
- No. 425. Abstracts of duties on goods imported and warehoused in other districts and transported and rewarehoused.
- No. 426. Abstract of increased duties ascertained on liquidation of warehouse entries.
- No. 427. Abstract of duties on goods withdrawn for consumption.
- No. 428. Abstract of duties on goods warehoused in other districts transported, rewarehoused, and withdrawn for consumption.
- No. 429. Abstract of duties on goods warehoused and withdrawn for transportation to other districts.
- No. 430. Abstract of duties on goods warehoused in one district and rewarehoused in another, having been withdrawn for transportation.
- No. 431. Abstract of duties on goods warehoused and withdrawn without payment of duty, and entered for exportation to foreign ports.
- No. 432. Abstract of allowances for deficiencies in quantity imported on goods withdrawn from warehouse.
- No. 433. Abstract of reduction of duties under provisions of law affecting duty on goods in warehouse on withdrawal for consumption.
- No. 436. Abstract of excess of duties ascertained on liquidation of warehouse entries.

- No. 437. Statement of merchandise in warehouse at close of month.
- No. 444. General account of bonds for duties on goods warehoused.
- No. 445. Account of transportation bonds.
- No. 446. Account of export bonds.
- No. 435 $\frac{1}{2}$. Return of merchandise received, not entered, and on hand at close of quarter.
- No. 435 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. Record of unclaimed merchandise.
- No. 435 $\frac{1}{2}$. Statement of disposition of merchandise received, previously reported as not entered, and on hand at close of quarter.

Descriptive list of the special books and records maintained at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

- 1. Inspector's memorandum record book of installations (18 sets).
- 2. General register of entries received at Exposition custom-house, Atlanta, Ga.
- 3. Special Exposition warehouse and rewarehouse ledger of imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition.
- 4. Special Exposition warehouse record, used as a merchandise account.
- 5. Book of warehousing bonds, Cat. No. 704b.
- 6. Examiner's special record of appraisements.
- 7. Storekeeper's special record of imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, volumes A and B, with indexes.
- 8. Register of empty cases received at empty-case warehouse.
- 9. Consolidated record of imported exhibits received at and permitted and delivered from the buildings and inclosures at the Cotton States and International Exposition.
- 10. Record of letters written at the Cotton States and International Exposition, volumes A and B, with indexes.
- 11. Record of letters received at the Cotton States and International Exposition, volumes 1 and 2, with indexes.
- 12. Record of chief inspector's reports.
- 13. Special record of Exposition permits to deliver and release.
- 14. Special record of transportation and exportation entries.
- 15. Book of transportation bonds, 739b.

Besides the special forms already referred to, the following forms, under the General Customs Regulations, have also been used in connection with imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition:

- Cat. No. 86. Time and pay roll of employees.
- Cat. No. 89. Voucher for pay of employees.
- Cat. No. 233. Estimate of moneys required to refund excess of deposits for impost and tonnage; unascertained duties and debentures.
- N. Y. Cat. No. 250, Art. 564, Customs Regulations of 1892. Certificate to cancel transportation bond.
- Cat. No. 253. Amendment to warehouse entry; increased duties.
- Cat. No. 622. Statement of liquidation.
- Cat. No. 636. Statement and entry of merchandise imported through the mails.
- Cat. No. 717. Permit for delivery of goods from warehouse for consumption.
- Cat. No. 719. Delivery permit on withdrawal from vessel warehouse for immediate consumption.
- Cat. No. 740. Certificate of delivery for canceling transportation bond.
- Cat. No. 755. Certificate of delivery of unappraised merchandise.
- Cat. No. 761. Certificate of inspection at frontier port. (Secs. 2971 and 2989, Rev. Stat.)
- Cat. No. 792. Certificate of transportation and exportation with benefit of drawback.
- Cat. No. 921. Weigher's special return of imports.
- Cat. No. 927. Gauger's special return of imports.

Sample page from No. 3, descriptive list (special Exposition warehouse and rewarehouse ledger of imported exhibits).

DR. ENTRIES FOR WAREHOUSING.						ENTRIES FOR WITHDRAWAL.						CR.			
	Marks.	Num- bers.	Merchandise.	Rate of duty.	Duti- able value of each package.	By whom withdrawn.	Date of with- drawal.	Marks.	Num- bers.	Merchandise.	Quan- tity.	Rate of duty.	Value.	Duty.	Remarks.
C. S. & I. E. 19, bond No. 28..... Importer, H. Bradley. Date of import, Aug. 27, 1895. Date of entry, Jan. 22, 1896. Vessel, Massachusetts. Where from, London. Warehouse, Fine Arts.	(B)	-----	1 case photographs 49—25=\$12.25.	25%	\$49.00	H. Bradley	1896. Jan. 23	(B)	-----	Photographs	1 case.	25%	\$49.00	\$12.25	T. No. 8.
C. S. & I. E. 66, bond No. 29..... Importer, H. Bradley. Date of import, Sept. 11, 1895. Date of entry, Jan. 26, 1896. Vessel, Majestic. Where from, Liverpool. Warehouse, Fine Arts.	F B L	1/4	4 cases manufac- tured marble. 83—45=\$37.35. To be withdrawn in 1 lot.	45%	83.00	H. Bradley	Jan. 23	F B L	1/4	Manufac- tured mar- ble.	4 cases.	....	.....	37.75	T. No. 9.
C. S. & I. E. 18, bond No. 30..... Importer, A. Macchi.	FG	1	1 case paintings... Frames.....	Free.	675.00 25 58.00	A. Macchi.	Jan. 23	FG	1	Paintings and frames.	1 case.				
Date of import, Aug. 20, 1895.	JNV	1	1 case paintings... Frames.....	Free.	772.00 25 19.00			JNV	1	Paintings and frames.	1 case.				
Date of entry, Jan. 22, 1896.	NC	1	1 case paintings... Frames.....	Free.	425.00 25 39.00			NC	1	Paintings and frames.	1 case.	....	.....	29.00	T. & E. No. 9.
Vessel, Kaiser Wilhelm II. Where from, Genoa. Warehouse, Fine Arts.			1873, free. 116—25=\$29.00 \$29.00.						3						

<p>AS No. 1</p>	<p>I. T. No. 744. C. S. & I. E. No. 12.</p> <p>Importer, A. Santamaria.</p> <p>1 case silverware containing 262 silver teaspoons, assorted, 26 pairs sugar tongs.</p> <p>Exceptions—100 teaspoons over. Weight on invoice, 148 ounces troy. Reweighed at Buffalo Scale Co., net 10$\frac{1}{8}$ aza.</p> <p>Italian section.</p> <p>Installed by: J. P. FOSTER, Inspector.</p>	<p>AS No. 1</p> <p>Duty paid October 7, 1895,</p> <p>262 silver teaspoons, 98$\frac{1}{2}$ ounces Troy @ 5—6, 5 pairs sugar tongs,</p> <p>Amount. \$71.40</p> <p>£11 1s. 9d.</p>
<p>NC 24311-18</p> <p>24311</p> <p>24312</p> <p>24313</p> <p>24314</p> <p>24315</p> <p>24316</p> <p>24317</p> <p>24318</p>	<p>I. T. No. 72. C. S. & I. E. No. 127.</p> <p>Importer, I. E. Carrini.</p> <p>244 Venetian vases, decorated.</p> <p>1 broken. 3 " 3 " 3 " 1 " 3 "</p> <p>160 Venetian vases, decorated.</p> <p>— 14</p> <p>Italian section.</p> <p>Installed by: J. H. GRIFFIN, Inspector.</p>	<p>NC 24311-14</p> <p>Duty paid November 6, 1895.</p> <p>NC 24315-18</p> <p>Duty paid November 19, 1895.</p> <p>Amount. \$46.80</p> <p>32.80</p> <p>79.60</p>



MG 1039	<p>I. T. No. 82.</p> <p>Importer, A. Santamaría.</p> <p>17 hairpins. 4 chatelains. 4 bracelets. 96 swords, assorted (scarf pins). 168 brooches.</p> <p>U. S. customs lock, 7507. Register before unlocking, 138. Register after unlocking, 139.</p> <p>Installed by: J. P. CLARK, Inspector.</p> <p>Italian section.</p>	MC 1039	<p>Duty paid November 8, 1895.</p> <table><tr><td>17 hairpins,</td><td>@ 1. 25</td><td>Amount.</td></tr><tr><td>4 chatelains,</td><td>2. 50</td><td>\$19. 60</td></tr><tr><td>4 bracelets,</td><td>3. 00</td><td>Lire, 21. 25</td></tr><tr><td>96 swords, assorted,</td><td>1. 15</td><td>10. 00</td></tr><tr><td>168 brooches,</td><td>. 80</td><td>12. 00</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>110. 40</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>134. 40</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><hr/>Lire, 288. 05</td></tr></table>	17 hairpins,	@ 1. 25	Amount.	4 chatelains,	2. 50	\$19. 60	4 bracelets,	3. 00	Lire, 21. 25	96 swords, assorted,	1. 15	10. 00	168 brooches,	. 80	12. 00			110. 40			134. 40			<hr/> Lire, 288. 05
17 hairpins,	@ 1. 25	Amount.																									
4 chatelains,	2. 50	\$19. 60																									
4 bracelets,	3. 00	Lire, 21. 25																									
96 swords, assorted,	1. 15	10. 00																									
168 brooches,	. 80	12. 00																									
		110. 40																									
		134. 40																									
		<hr/> Lire, 288. 05																									
<div>D & C L</div> <p>1 2 3 * 4</p>	<p>I. T. No. 40.</p> <p>Importer, A. Macchi.</p> <p>2 show cases 6x2x9 in. 2 show cases 6x2x9 in. 2 show cases 4½x2x9. 2 show cases 4x2x9. * Top and side glass broken in one case. Same left in packing case (in stand.)</p> <p>Glass broken on one end.</p> <p>Installed by: R. M. WEST, Inspector.</p> <p>Italian section.</p>																										

I. T. No. 21718.		C. S. and I. E. No. 58.	
Importer, L. Hornstein.			
R. St. K. 929		R. St. K. 929	Notice of drawback filed October 15, 1895.
173	3 china cups and saucers.		Same withdrawn November 2, 1895.
173	3 china cups and saucers.		
173	3 china cups and saucers.		Duty paid October 17, 1895.
173	3 china cups and saucers.		Amount, \$30. 10.
204	1 china jardinière.		
204	1 china jardinière.		
204	1 china jardinière.		
204	1 china jardinière.		
155	1 china vase.		
191	2 china vases.		
192	2 china vases.		
110	2 china vases.		
1001	2 china figures.		
1004	2 china figures.		
1007	1 china figure.		
1019	1 china figure.		
1020	1 china figure.		
1033	1 china figure.		
1034	1 china figure.		
1031	1 china figure.		
	No. 1034, head, arms, and wings broken off.		
	Installed by:		
	J. P. FOSTER,		
	Inspector.		

Sample page from No. 9, descriptive list (Statement of goods received at, permitted, and delivered from, warehouse known as Liberal Arts).

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INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

Receipts.						Permits.				
Date.	Bond No.	Marks.	Nos.	Description.	W. H. or G. O.	Date.	To whom permitted.	Quantity.	When delivered.	Remarks.
1895. Nov. 20	7	JL	1	1 case	W. H.	1896. Jan. 9	Marie Lerette.....	Portion of case....	1896. Jan. 9	Consumption D. L. Oct. 2, 1895, repacked.
			2	do	W. H.	Feb. 5	do	Balance of case....	Feb. 5	Exported.
			3	do	W. H.	do	do	1 case	do	Do.
			4	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			5	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			6	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			7	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			8	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			9	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			10	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			11	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			20	1 case (or package)	W. H.	do	Abandoned.		do	
			23	1 case	W. H.	do	Abandoned.		do	
			24	do	W. H.	Feb. 5	Marie Levitte.....	1 case	Feb. 5	Exported.
			26	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			28	do	W. H.	Nov. 20	do	Portion of case....	Nov. 20	Consumption.
			29	do	W. H.	Jan. 9	do	do	Jan. 9	Do.
						Feb. 5	do	Balance of case....	Feb. 5	Exported.
						do	do	1 case	do	Do.
1896. Feb. 6	41	AB	49	1 case	W. H.	Feb. 6	Chevalié & Saulay	1 case	Feb. 6	Transported.
Feb. 7	42	JP	1-15	15 cases	W. H.	Feb. 7	Chevalié & Saulay	15 cases	Feb. 7	Transported.
Feb. 10	43		1-4	4 cases	W. H.	Feb. 10	A. Macchi	4 cases	Feb. 10	Exported.
Feb. 10	47	GB	40	1 case	W. H.	Feb. 10	G. Brandies	2 cases	Feb. 10	Repacked into two cases for export.
1895. Oct. 12	12		1	1 case	W. H.	1896. Feb. 6	Hellman Bros	1 case	Feb. 6	Export.
			2	do	W. H.	do	do	do	do	Do.
			4	do	W. H.	1895. Nov. 11	do	do	1895. Nov. 11	Consumption.

From No. 2, descriptive list (sample page from blanket register of entries at the Exposition custom house, Atlanta, Ga.).

By whom entered.	Consignee.	Date received at port of destination.	Foreign port.	Name of vessel.	Description of merchandise.	Name of bonded carrier.	Date of entry at port of first arrival.	Port of first arrival.	No. of I. T. entry.	Number of packages.	Invoice value.	Estimated duty.	Warehouse, consumption, or unclaimed.	Entry No. or G. O. No.
G. W. Sheldon & Co.	Gustave Brandies.	1895. Sept. 4	Hamburg..	Marsala	B 1-11, hollow glass.	Clyde Steamship Company.	1895. Sept. 12	New York	18913	11	\$629.00	\$255.00	C.	1
Do.....	L. Homstein	Sept. 6	Rotterdam.	Spaarndam ..	{ RStK 29-31, AA 6003-6, glassware. }	.....do	Sept. 26	.....do	20373	8	869.00	355.00	C. & W.	8
Do.....	Horace Bradley.	Aug. 24	Hamburg..	Marsala	GF 1-6, pictures.	Pennsylvania Railroad.	Sept. 12	.....do	19522	6	17,478.00	4,365.00	W.	16
A. Santamaria .	A. Santamaria ..	Aug. 28	Southampton.	Paris	AD, 2 cases mf. metal, etc.	Southern Pacific Railroad.	Apr. 29	.....do	San Francisco, T. 174.	1	1,929.00	942.85	Re W.	22

EXHIBIT E.

Final statement as to the importation, installation, and disposition of foreign

[Columns containing marks and numbers under

CLASS I.—IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION]

Entry numbers.			Port of first arrival.	Importers.	Description of goods.	Number of cases.		
I. T.	Exposition.	Port.						
Baggage No. 164 B.	18913	1	40	N. Y....	G. Brandies	Glassware	11	
	}	2	38	N. Y....	Alex Neuman	Imt. jewelry	1	
		9	3	34	N. Y....	V. Jonest	Jewelry, mf. met., and glass	4
		19971	4	43	N. Y....	G. Brandies	Glassware, mf. met., and shell ...	6
Cons. seal. art. 459, C. R. 92.	26	5	32	N. Y....	A. De Caro	Shell goods	4	
	19303	6	33	N. Y....	V. Jonest	Jewelry	1	
	31	7	39	N. Y....	H. Mueller	do	1	
	20376	8	35	N. Y....	L. Homstein	Glassware and dec. earthenware ..	7	
	}	20376	8 B	63½	N. Y....	do	do	1
		9	75	{Ogdens- burg.	{Keewang Kee Co ...	Oriental goods	220	
	1	10	62	N. Y....	Marie Leritte	Jewelry and mf. metal	1	
	1	10 B	62½	N. Y....	do	do	15	
	20916	11	44	N. Y....	V. Jonest	Jewelry	1	
	651	13	42	Phil a- delphia.	A. Goetghebuer	Glassware, mf. met., silk, smo. art. and lace	18	
	649	14	41	Phil a- delphia.	G. H. Mamet	Opera glrses and mf. leather	3	
	3	15	45	N. Y....	A. Macchi	Jewelry, mf. met., and smo. art. ...	3	
	16	16	36 c	N. Y....	H. Bradley	Oil ptgs., mf. wood, met., and marble	6	
	2	17	36 G	N. Y....	do	do	2	
	12	18	31	N. Y....	A. Macchi	Statuary	4	
	12	18 B	N. Y....	do	Oil ptgs. and mf. wood	3	
	17	19	36 D	N. Y....	H. Bradley	Photographs	1	
	5	30	41½	N. Y....	A. Macchi	Mf. glass	15	
	19935	33	63	N. Y....	L. Homstein	Dec. earthenware and glassware ..	13	
	19935	33 B	44 a	N. Y....	do	Plate glass (silvered)	3	
20039	34	41 a	N. Y....	G. Brandies	Plate glass	1		
20049	35	69	N. Y....	do	Mf. met., wood, and jewelry	2		
20049	35 B	.....	N. Y....	do	Jewelry	1	
6	36 B	5 a	N. Y....	R. Capelli	Statuary and mf. marble	54		
6	36	163	N. Y....	do	do	93		
7	37	47	N. Y....	Wm. Arup	Show cases and printed matter ..	1		
8	38	137	N. Y....	G. Gonelli	Statuary, mf. marble, and ptgs. ...	125		
10	39	89	N. Y....	A. Macchi	Mirrors	7		
10	39 B	89½	N. Y....	do	Mf. met., drawings, felt hats	15		
11	40	60	N. Y....	E. Ugolini	Jewelry, mf. wood, and marble ..	1		
11	40 B	59½	N. Y....	A. Macchi	Mf. marble, cot., silk, and met ..	16		
13	41	157½	N. Y....	A. Macchi	Mf. wood and pfy.	11		
14	42 B	9½	N. Y....	Aloys Koch	Sewing machines	4		
14	42	9	N. Y....	do	do	2		
15	43	160	N. Y....	Hellman Bros	Drugs and printed matter	1		
15	43 B	32½	N. Y....	do	do	7		
18	44	109	N. Y....	do	Cider in bottles	1		
20	45	.....	N. Y....	do	Sheep dips	1	
23	46	64	N. Y....	L. Homstein	Soap and pfy.	6		
24	47	36 K	N. Y....	Hellman Bros	Bicycle	1		
26	48	164	N. Y....	Marie Levitte	Silverware	1		
21219	49	54	N. Y....	L. Homstein	Glassware	11		
27	50	.....	N. Y....	Lapini Bros	Statuary and mf. marble	7	

EXHIBIT E.

exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.

"Description of packages" omitted in printing.]

TATION WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT.

Appraised value.	Ascertained duty.	Ascertained duty entered for—		Warehouse bond numbers	Ascertained duty accounted for by withdrawals from W. H.			Allowances for—			Remarks.
		Consumption.	Warehouse.		Consumption.	Transportation.	Transportation and exportation.	Deterioration.	Donations to institutions.	Excess.	
\$629	\$251.60	\$251.60									
452	160.65	160.65									
644	235.60	235.60									
1,061	237.05	237.05									
1,601	115.60	115.60									
1,408	563.60	563.60									
1,424	142.80	142.80									
778	498.40	498.40									
78	301.10	301.10									
	27.35	27.35									
1,173	415.30	415.30									
454	215.00	215.00									
2,508	896.85	896.85									
478	166.00	166.00									
725	300.25	300.25									
332	113.75	113.75									
273	96.70	96.70									
17,470	453.00	453.00									
1,379	74.40	74.40									
3,860	Free.										
1,988	29.00	29.00									
49	12.25	12.25									
326	114.10	114.10									
980	385.40	385.40									
160	71.64	71.64									
63	38.82	38.82									
280	95.35	95.35									
1,547	541.45	541.45									
492	221.40	221.40									
6,962	229.50	229.50									
99	24.75	24.75									
9,354	253.12	253.12									
293	49.29	49.29									
300	75.25	75.25									
601	215.00	215.00									
868	303.20	303.20									
855	210.90	210.90									
55	19.25	19.25									
32	11.20	11.20									
2	.50	.50									
397	103.15	103.15									
7	.86	.86									
6	1.50	1.50									
288	93.30	93.30									
50	17.50	17.50									
240	87.75	87.75									
1,265	499.20	499.20									
239	49.05	49.05									

¹ Reliquidated.

² Received.

³ Liquidated.

Final statement as to the importation, installation, and disposition of foreign

CLASS I.—IMMEDIATE TRANSPORT

Entry numbers.			Port of first arrival.	Importers.	Description of goods.	Number of cases.
I. T.	Exposition.	Port.				
29	51	90	N. Y.	C. Sestagalli	Dec. earthenware.....	8
29	51B	90½	N. Y.	do	Paintings, mf. wood, and woollens	14
21427	52	41¢	N. Y.	Chevalis & Saulay....	Plate glass, mf. wood, and cotton, mf. metal, and tapestry.	16
30	53	156½	N. Y.	A. Macchi	Aluminium statuary and printed matter.	2
34	54	119	N. Y.	William Arup	Silverware	1
34	54B	119½	N. Y.	do	do	1
1	55	149	New Orleans.	T. H. Mangel	Mf. wood and metal, plants, curios.	30
2169	56	79	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Jewelry	1
21670	57	103	N. Y.	L. Carmissa	Colodion	1
21718	58	84	N. Y.	L. Homstein	Dec. earthenware.....	1
36	59	6	N. Y.	A. De Caro	Show cases.....	4
40	60	41D	N. Y.	A. Macchi	do	4
41	61	40@	N. Y.	A. Santamaria.....	do	4
42	62	86	N. Y.	L. Homstein	Jewelry	1
22614	63	87	N. Y.	William Arup	Colored glass.....	1
22614	63B	87½	N. Y.	do	Cloth for decoration.....	1
38	66	36F	N. Y.	H. Bradley	Mf. marble	4
44	67	107¢	N. Y.	Chevalis & Saulay....	Jewelry	1
44	67B	92½	N. Y.	do	Mf. met. and bone and jewelry ..	11
45	68	70	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Mf. wood and fans	5
43	69	52	N. Y.	do	Mf. metal and jewelry	1
4	70	53	N. Y.	do	Jewelry	2
28	71	56	N. Y.	Aloys Koch	do	1
21126	72	57	N. Y.	do	Mf. met., amber, and jewelry ..	5
21	73	55	N. Y.	do	Cotton and woolen goods.....	1
22246	74	58	N. Y.	Aloys Koch	Amber	1
23033	74½	85	N. Y.	L. Homstein	Dec. earthenware	3
23298	75	82	N. Y.	do	Mf. metal	1
87	76	143	N. Y.	A. Santamaria.....	Mf. metal and coral	1
23263	77	76	N. Y.	do	Silverware	1
47	78	36I	N. Y.	Aloys Koch	Mf. glass	1
33	79	65	N. Y.	Hillman Bros.	Cutlery	1
33	79B	159½	N. Y.	do	Cutlery, show cases, and printed matter.	3
19	80	36E	N. Y.	do	Piano and insulators	1
48	81	81	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Jewelry	1
46	82	11	N. Y.	Commissioner for Venezuela.	Samples, as exhibits.....	17
18231	83	4	N. Y.	H. M. Turner	Curios and mf. silk.....	6
22304	84	157a	N. Y.	A. Macchi	Felt hats, veg. fiber and samples.	5
23412	85	99	N. Y.	G. Brandies	Oil ptgs. and mf. wood.....	1
Baggage }	86	8	N. Y.	E. Bonelli	Sewing machines.....	2
168 }	87	36h	N. Y.	J. O'Neil & Son.....	do	1
20193	87	36h	Philadel.	A. Goetghebuer	Glassware	5
780	90	94	phia.	do	do	1
49	91	92	N. Y.	William Arup	Silverware	1
50	92	72	N. Y.	L. Rivolta	Jewelry	1
51	93	36J	N. Y.	Hillman Bros.	do	1
52	94	71	N. Y.	L. Rivolta	do	1
54	95	80	N. Y.	V. Jonest	do	1
55	96	41B	N. Y.	Chevalis & Saulay....	Mf. met. and opera glasses ..	1
53	97	66	N. Y.	C. Frascaola	Jewelry	1
56	98	113	N. Y.	Commissioner for Venezuela.	Samples of minerals, woods, liquids, and printed matter.	8
57	99	12	N. Y.	do	Printed matter	1
58	100	83	N. Y.	Aloys Koch	Handkerchiefs.....	1
59	101	28½	N. Y.	J. M. FASTER	Working model and wine	51
35	102	107@	N. Y.	Chevalis & Saulay....	Mf. met., scientif. ins., and fans..	7
36	103	52½	N. Y.	do	Mf. wood, jewelry, and fans	12
60	104	88	N. Y.	E. Ugolini	Jewelry	1

exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.—Continued.

TATION WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

[illegible]

Final statement as to the importation, installation, and disposition of foreign

CLASS I.—IMMEDIATE TRANSPORT

Entry numbers.			Port of first arrival.	Importers.	Description of goods.	Number of Cases.
I. T.	Exposition.	Port.				
60	104B	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	N. Y.	E. Ugolini	Jewelry	1
37	105	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	N. Y.	Commissioner for Venezuela.	Books, woods, and minerals	69
22	106	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	N. Y.	Chevalis & Saulay....	Mf. metal, earthenware, and glass.	14
24678	107	122	N. Y.	L. Homstein	Mf. glass	2
62	108	111	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Mf. metal	1
61	109	95	N. Y.	A. Santamaria	Mf. glass and jewelry	3
295	110	201	Eagle Pass.	R. Gonzalles	Cigars, Tobo., onyx, and antiques	10
295	110B	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eagle Pass.	.....do .....	.....do	83
1337	111	36B	Boston..	Tweedales & Smalley.	Mf. metal	13
16	112	93	N. Y.	Hillman Bros	Earthenware	5
63	113	91	N. Y.	A. H. Smythe .....	.....do	2
64	114	129	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Musical insts.	1
32	116	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Y.	R. J. Lovejoy	Dec. earthenware	2
1	118	36a	Baltimore.	Tweedales & Smalley.	Mf. metal	34
65	120	105	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Jewelry	1
66	121	43 @	N. Y.	A. Macchi	Samples of cotton and hdw.	3
67	122	98	N. Y.	Aloys Koch	Handkerchiefs	1
68	123	145	N. Y.	Chevalis & Saulay....	Jewelry	1
69	124	100	N. Y.	A. Neuman .....	.....do	1
70	125	174	N. Y.	A. Macchi	Mf. metal	2
71	126	126	N. Y.	William Arup	Earthenware	2
72	127	120	N. Y.	E. I. Canini	Glassware	4
7	127B	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Y. ....	.....do .....	.....do	4
73	128	106	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Mf. metal	1
74	129	139	N. Y.	L. Cannissi	Jewelry	1
75	130	40	N. Y.	C. W. Parsons	Ramie fiber	1
26047	131	123	N. Y.	L. Homstein	Mf. wood	1
77	132	110	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Jewelry	1
80	133	124	N. Y. ....	.....do .....	.....do	1
76	134	134	N. Y.	William Arup	Earthenware	3
78	135	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Y.	Aloys Koch	Jewelry	1
79	136	131	N. Y.	A. De Caro	Mf. coral and shell	1
81	137	196	N. Y.	E. I. Canini	Furniture, of wood	1
81	137B	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	N. Y. ....	.....do .....	.....do	8
82	138	125	N. Y.	A. Santamaria	Mosaics	1
83	139	127	N. Y.	L. Rivolta	Jewelry	1
26753	140	128	N. Y.	Balesh & Gera	Furniture, of wood	1
84	141	159	N. Y.	Hillman Bros	Printed matter	1
85	142	144	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Jewelry	1
86	143	130	N. Y.	A. De Caro	Mf. shell	1
88	144	138	N. Y. ....	.....do	Jewelry	1
89	145	152	N. Y.	V. Jonest .....	.....do	1
90	146	151	N. Y.	A. De Caro	Mf. shell and wood	1
28744	147	153	N. Y.	Balesh & Gera	Mf. metal and jewelry	2
91	148	154	N. Y.	Pariente & Gluck	Carpets	3
357	149	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eagle Pass.	R. Gonzalles	Printed matter	3
19231	150	20	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Col. plush, of cot. and silk, c. c. v.	1
92	151	162	N. Y. ....	.....do	Jewelry	1
93	152	156	N. Y.	A. DeCaro	Jewelry and mf. shell	1
94	153	157	N. Y.	H. Mueller	Jewelry	1
95	154	161	N. Y.	C. Testagalli	Silverware	1
96	155	155	N. Y.	A. Santamaria	Jewelry	1
29572	156	173	N. Y.	L. Hornstein	Mf. wood	1

exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.—Continued.

TATION WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

Appraised value.	Ascertained duty.	Ascertained duty entered for—		Warehouse bond numbers.	Ascertained duty accounted for by withdrawals from W. H.			Allowances for—			Remarks.
		Consumption.	Warehouse.		Consumption.	Transportation.	Transportation and exportation.	Deterioration.	Donations to institutions.	Excess.	
\$353 4, 203	\$123.55 651.10	.....	\$123.55	2	\$116.55	.....	.....	.....	\$651.10	.....	Due, \$7.
2, 817	1, 059.70	.....	1, 059.70	10	367.60	\$619.59	.....	.....	67.85	.....	Due, \$4.75.
264	105.60	\$105.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
276	97.40	{ 97.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1, 107	392.55	392.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
665	16.75	16.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1, 641	851.20	.....	851.20	39	220.29	.....	\$630.91	.....	.....	.....
324	113.40	.....	113.40	24	.....	.....	113.40	.....	.....	.....
594	207.90	207.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	20.65	{ 18.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	9.30	{ 1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	10.50	9.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1, 432	501.20	.....	501.20	23	.....	.....	501.20	.....	.....	.....
88	30.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Free.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Samples; no commercial value.
84	42.00	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	51.80	51.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	16.45	{ 16.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	42	{ 11.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	46.80	13.65	13.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	32.80	.....	32.80	5	32.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	23.80	23.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	41.65	41.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Free.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Samples; no commercial value.
44	11.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	26.25	26.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	33.30	33.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	27.50	{ 27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	18.90	{ 16.50	18.90	46	.....	.....	18.90	.....	.....	.....
61	20.25	20.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
240	61.00	.....	61.00	19	{ ² 41.95 ³ 40.83	.....	.....	\$18.95	.....	.....	Due, \$1.22; ex. dep., \$1.12 = 10 cents.
56	19.60	19.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
327	114.45	114.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	13.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1.25	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
231	81.05	81.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	6.30	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	71.65	71.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
320	109.70	109.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	64.85	64.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	56.45	56.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
469	164.15	164.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	3.50	.....	3.50	38	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....
22	10.45	10.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	64.95	64.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	28.35	28.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	45.85	45.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	37.45	37.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	80.15	80.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	22.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Reliquidated.

² Received.

³ Liquidated.

Final statement as to the importation, installation, and disposition of foreign

CLASS I.—IMMEDIATE TRANSPORT

Entry numbers.			Port of first arrival.	Importers.	Description of goods.	Number of cases.
I. T.	Exposition.	Port.				
97	158	167	N. Y.	A. DeCaro	Jewelry and mf. shell	2
98	159	170	N. Y.	Pariente & Gluck	Carpets	3
99	160	172	N. Y.	L. Riolta	Jewelry	1
30260	161	38	N. Y.	A. Goetghebner	Mf. metal and glass	1
100	162	189	N. Y.	C. Testagalli	Carpets	1
101	163	25	N. Y.	E. I. Canini	Mf. metal (lamps)	1
30576	164	169	N. Y.	Lydia Knudsen	Silverware	1
102	166	186	N. Y.	A. DeCaro	Jewelry and mf. shell	1
103	167	190	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Jewelry	1
31221	168	203	N. Y.	L. Hornstein	Soap	2
31379	169	197	N. Y.	Lydia Knudsen	Jewelry	1
31463	170	198	N. Y.	William Amp	Earthenware	3
104	171	204	N. Y.	Pariente & Gluck	Carpets	4
31506	172	200	N. Y.	V. Jonest	Jewelry and mf. metal	1
31532	173	202	N. Y.	L. Hornstein	Glassware	2
32131	174	2	N. Y.	A. Santamaria	Jewelry	1
32138	175	1	N. Y.	Peter Derry	Jewelry and mf. metal	1
32353	176	423	N. Y.	A. Santamaria	Jewelry	1
32937	177	7	N. Y.	L. Hornstein	Glassware	1
358	178	26	N. Y.	do	do	1
2066	179	37	N. Y.	A. DeCaro	Mf. coral, shell, and silk emb.	2
				Total		1,310

exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.—Continued.

TATION WITHOUT APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

Appraised value.	Ascertained duty.	Ascertained duty entered for—		Warehouse bond numbers.	Ascertained duty accounted for by withdrawals from W. H.			Allowances for—			Remarks.
		Consumption.	Warehouse.		Consumption.	Transportation.	Transportation and exportation.	Deterioration.	Donations to institutions.	Excess.	
\$174	\$60.90	\$60.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
479	167.65	167.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
358	135.00	135.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	27.35	27.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	43.75	43.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	11.90	11.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
299	104.65	104.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	14.35	14.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
468	162.20	162.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	27.65	27.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	72.10	72.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	72.10	72.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
574	200.90	200.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	29.05	29.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	64.80	64.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
270	94.50	94.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	29.05	29.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
290	101.50	.....	\$101.50	45	.....	.....	\$101.50	.....	.....	.....
77	30.80	30.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	14.40	9.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
533	200.80	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		200.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112,818	24,151.61	12,399.12	10,965.75	....	\$2,435.99	\$2,891.29	5,164.30	\$118.85	\$751.54	\$204.00	

¹ Reliquidated.

Final statement as to the importation, installation, and disposition of foreign

CLASS II.—EXHIBITS DEPOSITED IN WAREHOUSE AT OTHER PORTS, WITHDRAWN
REWAREHOUSED, AUGUST, 1895, TO

[Columns containing marks and numbers under

Entry numbers.			Port at which warehoused.	Importers.	Description of goods.	Number of cases.
Transportation bond.	Exposition.	Port.				
288	21	43½	Eagle Pass ...	J. P. Porteus.....	Dec. earthenware, mf. onyx and wood, silk, emb., etc.	101
165	115	91½	Detroit	E. Porter	Whisky, in bottles.....	47
12a	22	41½	San Francisco	A. Santamaria.....	Mf. metal and jewelry	1
192	64	.....	do	Kee Owang.....	Mf. wool, over 50 p. c. wool	1
193	65	.....	do	do	do	1
				Total .....	.....	151

CLASS III.—EXHIBITS DEPOSITED IN WAREHOUSE AT OTHER PORTS, WITHDRAWN
IVELY REWAREHOUSED, AND WITHDRAWN FOR IMMEDIATE

[Columns containing marks and numbers under

Entry numbers.			Port at which warehoused.	Importers.	Description of goods.	Number of cases.
Transportation bond.	Exposition.	Port.				
287	20	101	Eagle Pass ...	J. P. Portens.....	Horses and mf. leather.....	14
133	88	97	Ogdensburg ..	K. Kitajima	China	5
134	89	112	do	Kee Owang Kee Co ...	Fireworks and firecrackers	18
3	12	59	Los Angeles..	A. Santamaria	Silverware	1
5	31	73	do	do	Jewelry	1
4	32	74	do	do	do	1
138	117	140	Ogdensburg ..	K. Kitajima	Mf. metal and pore.....	4
463	157	168	Philadelphia ..	do	Earthenware	4
175	23	180	San Francisco	A. Chopard	Jewelry	1
176	24	181	do	V. Jonest	Jewelry, mf. met. and shell.....	1
177	25	179	do	A. Chopard	Mf. met., glass, and smo. art.....	1
179	26	182	do	V. Jonest	do	1
180	27	183	do	do	Jewelry	1
181	28	184	do	do	Jewelry and mf. metal	2
182	29	185	do	do	Jewelry	1
149	119	171	Ogdensburg ..	Kee Owang Kee Co ...	Silk clothing and wooden mch'y ..	2
209	165	188	Detroit	H. Walker & Son.....	Whisky, in bottles	10
				Total .....	.....	68

exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.—Continued.

FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND TO THE PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., AND THERE
FEBRUARY, 1896, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

"Description of packages" omitted in printing.]

Appraised value.	Ascertained duty.	Rewarehouse bond number.	Ascertained duty accounted for by withdrawals from warehouse for—			Allowances of duty for—			Remarks.
			Consumption.	Transportation.	Transportation and exportation.	Deterioration.	Rates, old to new.	Samples.	
\$1,199.40	\$427.06	1	\$430.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Overpaid, \$3.15.
280.00	185.37	3	112.26	(\$105.10 refunded under D. L., November 11-20, 1895.)			\$73.11	.....	Entry for W.H. and I.T.
1,929.00	942.85	20	.....	.....	\$942.85	.....	.....	.....	Unclaimed, \$16.06.
17.00	19.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unclaimed, \$55.15.
41.00	55.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,466.40	1,629.49	.....	542.47	.....	942.85	.....	.....	73.11	.....

FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND TO THE PORT OF ATLANTA, AND CONSTRUCTIVE
CONSUMPTION, AUGUST, 1895, TO FEBRUARY, 1896, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

"Description of packages" omitted in printing.]

Appraised value.	Ascertained duty.	Constructive rewarehouse bond number.	Ascertained duty accounted for by withdrawals from warehouse for—			Allowances of duty for—			Remarks.
			Consumption.	Transportation.	Transportation and exportation.	Deterioration.	Rates, old to new.	Samples.	
\$364.00	\$87.15	2	\$87.15	
103.00	36.05	4	36.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103.00	31.70	5	31.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204.00	71.40	6	71.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73.00	25.55	7	25.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71.00	24.85	8	24.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79.00	27.65	9	27.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111.00	38.55	10	38.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
283.00	141.50	11	59.50	.....	.....	\$56.50	\$25.50	.....
800.00	387.70	12	93.45	.....	.....	258.30	35.95	.....
458.00	231.60	13	99.70	.....	.....	91.50	40.40	.....
252.00	130.95	14	30.65	.....	.....	87.25	13.05	.....
168.00	84.00	15	19.60	.....	.....	56.00	8.40	.....
727.00	359.70	16	84.70	.....	.....	239.95	35.05	.....
461.00	230.50	17	53.90	.....	.....	153.50	23.10	.....
189.00	93.00	18	93.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48.00	41.70	19	41.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,494.00	2,043.55	.....	919.00	.....	.....	943.00	181.45	.....

Final statement as to the importation, installation, and disposition of foreign exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.—Continued.

CLASS IV.—STATEMENT OF EXHIBITS IMPORTED THROUGH THE MAILS TO THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

Date of receipt.	Importers.	Description of merchandise.	Number of receipt.	Appraised value.	Duty.	
					Assessed.	Paid.
1895.						
Oct. 25	Miss L. C. Andrews.....	Cotton lace	4903	\$7.95	\$3.98	\$3.98
Oct. 26	P. R. Derry	Precious stones, unset.....	4904	18.00	4.50	4.50
Nov. 1	Marie Michelson.....	Manufactured cotton	4905	4.50	1.60	1.60
Do...	Alex. Newman.....	Jewelry	4906	1.50	.55	.55
Nov. 9	A. Santamaria.....	do	4907	35.70	12.50	12.50
Nov. 7	do	do	4908	19.00	6.65	6.65
Nov. 30	do	do	4909	28.00	9.80	9.80
Dec. 12	do	do	4910	27.50	9.85	9.85
Dec. 17	do	do	4911	40.00	14.00	14.00
Dec. 18	do	do	4912	10.00	3.50	3.50
Dec. 24	do	do	4913	37.00	12.95	12.95
Dec. 31	do	do	4915	34.00	11.90	11.90
1896.						
Jan. 4	do	do	4916	18.00	6.30	6.30
Jan. 14	do	do	4917	19.00	6.65	6.65
	Total .....	.....		300.15	104.73	104.73

*Recapitulation of duties ascertained and accounted for at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., August, 1895, to February, 1896,
both inclusive.*

DR.			CR.		
S. Doc. 255—6	To amount of duties	Class I..	\$24, 151. 61	By entries for consumption	Class I..
	amount of overcollections	do.....	1. 59	entries for donations to institutions	do.....
				withdrawals for consumption	do.....
	amount of duties	Class II..	1, 629. 49	withdrawals for transportation	do.....
	amount of overcollections	do.....	3. 15	withdrawals for transportation and exportation	do.....
				allowances for deterioration	do.....
	amount of duties	Class III..	1, 632. 64	excess on liquidation on warehouse entry	do.....
	amount of duties	Class IV..	2, 043. 55	duty on goods abandoned	do.....
	amount of duties	seizure.....	104. 73	short collections	do.....
			11. 60		
				withdrawals for consumption	Class II..
				withdrawals for transportation and exportation	do.....
				withdrawals for samples	do.....
				duty on goods unclaimed	do.....
				withdrawals for consumption	Class III..
				allowances for deterioration	do.....
				allowances for change of rate	do.....
				duties collected	Class IV..
				duties collected	seizure.....
	Total		27, 945. 72	Total	

Warehouse bond account, Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., August, 1895, to February, 1896, inclusive.

CR.

CR.

Entry and bond numbers.			Importers.	Value.	Duty.			Bond number.	Withdrawals for—				Allowances for—				Total credits.	Balances in warehouse, Cat. No. 437.
Port.	Exposition.	Bond.			Estimated, Cat. No. 424.	Increase, Cat. No. 426.	Total.		Consumption, Cat. No. 427.	Transportation, Cat. No. 429.	Transportation and exportation, Cat. No. 431.	Sample, Cat. No. 432.	Deterioration, Cat. No. 432.	Rates, old to new, Cat. No. 433.	Excess, Cat. No. 436.	Sundries.		
88 ³	35B	1	G. Brandies	\$1,547.00	\$541.45		\$541.45	1			\$541.45						\$541.45	
104B		2	E. Ugolini	333.00	116.55	\$7.00	123.55	2	\$116.55								116.55	Due \$7.00.
63 ³	8B	3	L. Hornstein	78.00	27.35		27.35	3	18.15								27.35	
119 ³	54B	4	William Arup	2,215.00	775.25		775.25	4	120.75		653.80		\$9.20				774.55	Due 70 cents.
120 ³	127B	5	E. I. Canini	82.00	32.80		32.80	5	32.80								32.80	
5a	36B	6	R. Capelli	492.00	221.40		221.40	6	221.40								221.40	
62 ³	10B	7	Marie Levitte	2,508.00	896.85		896.85	7	80.10		747.75						828.85	Due \$68.00.
92 ³	67B	8	Chevalie & Saulay	1,531.00	538.75		538.75	8	29.75	\$505.75							535.50	Due \$3.25.
107a	102	9	do	2,260.00	789.65		789.65	9	255.70	532.40							788.10	Due \$1.55.
57 ³	106	10	do	2,817.00	1,059.70		1,059.70	10	367.60	619.50							1,054.95	Due \$4.75.
52 ³	103	11	do	3,152.00	1,067.43		1,067.43	11	506.30	560.45							1,066.75	Due 68 cents.
159 ³	79B	12	Hellman Bros	623.00	254.00	16.20	270.20	12	156.80		114.20						271.00	Over 80 cents.
90 ³	51B	13	C. Sestagalli	3,036.00	340.40		340.40	13	38.15		84.60				204.00		326.75	Due \$13.65.
59 ³	40B	14	A. Macchi	868.00	303.20		303.20	14	102.59		166.70		6.65				275.94	Due \$27.26.
89 ³	39B	15	do	300.00	75.25		75.25	15	12.15		56.35		3.50				72.00	Due \$3.25.
156 ³	53	16	do	294.00	102.80		102.80	16	4.90		97.90						102.80	
157c	84	17	do	33.00	11.00		11.00	17	9.00					2.00			11.00	
157 ³	41	18	do	855.00	210.90		210.90	18	53.10		131.25			21.30			205.65	Due \$5.25.
196 ³	137B	19	E. I. Canini	240.00	61.00		61.00	19	40.83					18.95			59.78	Due \$1.22.
44a	33B	20	L. Hornstein	160.00	71.64		71.64	20	27.83	43.81							71.64	
87 ³	63B	21	William Arup	19.00	9.50		9.50	21	4.75								9.50	
47	37	22	do	99.60	24.75		24.75	22	1.25	23.50				4.75			24.75	
36a	118	23	Tweedales & Smalley	1,432.00	501.20		501.20	23			501.20						501.20	
36b	111	24	do	324.00	113.40		113.40	24			113.40						113.40	
28 ³	101	25	J. M. Foster	1,578.00	139.21		139.21	25		70.93	69.07						140.00	Over 79 cents.
36c	16	26	Horace Bradley	17,470.00	453.00		453.00	26	15.25		437.75						453.00	
36G	17	27	do	1,379.00	74.40		74.40	27			74.40						74.40	
36D	19	28	do	49.00	12.25		12.25	28		12.25							12.25	
36f	66	29	do	83.00	37.35		37.35	29		37.35							37.35	
18B	30	30	A. Macchi	1,985.00	29.00		29.00	30			29.00						29.00	
36I	78	31	Aloys Koch	36.00	12.60		12.60	31			12.60						12.60	
36E	80	32	Hellman Bros	70.00	17.50		17.50	32			17.50						17.50	
36J	93	33	do	172.00	60.20		60.20	33			60.20						60.20	
32 ³	43B	34	do	397.00	103.15		103.15	34			103.15						103.15	

36K	47	35	do	50.00	17.50	17.50	35	17.50					17.50	
36L	87	36	J. O'Neil & Son	48.00	16.80	16.80	36	16.80					16.80	
40 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	37	R. J. Lovejoy	30.00	10.50	10.50	37	10.50					10.50	
37 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	38	R. Gonzalles	13.00	3.50	3.50	38	3.50					3.50	\$1.59 over.
201 $\frac{1}{2}$	110B	39	do	1,646.00	851.20	851.20	39	220.29	630.91				851.00	
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	42B	40	Aloys Koch	55.00	19.25	19.25	40		19.25				19.25	
41B	96	41	Chevalié & Saulay	141.00	49.65	49.65	41	49.65					49.65	
41c	52	42	do	409.00	435.70	453.70	42	435.70					435.70	
41D	60	43	A. Macchi	253.00	88.55	88.55	43		88.55				88.55	
41 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	44	do	326.00	114.10	114.10	44		114.10				114.10	
42 $\frac{1}{2}$	176	45	A. Santamaria	290.00	101.50	101.50	45		101.50				101.50	
43 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	46	Aloys Kock	54.00	18.90	18.90	46		18.90				18.90	
41a	34	47	G. Brandies	63.00	38.82	38.82	47		38.82				38.82	
40@	61	48	A. Santamaria	262.00	91.70	91.70	48		91.70				91.70	
				52,160.00	10,942.55	23.20	10,965.75	2,435.99	2,891.29	5,164.30	66.35	204.00	68.85	1,083.78
Excess No. 437							1.59	Short collections No. 436						136.56
Total debits							10,967.34	Total credits						10,967.34

¹ Abandoned.² Donated to institutions.

Constructive, rewarehouse bond account, Cotton States and International Exposition, August, 1895, to February, 1896, inclusive.

DR.

CR.

Entry and bond number.			Importers.	Value.	Duty.			Constructive rewarehouse bond number.	Withdrawals for—				Allowances for—				Total credits.	Balances.
Port.	Exposition.	Bond.			Estimated.	Increase.	Total.		Consumption.	Transportation.	Transportation and exportation.	Free.	Deterioration.	Rates, old to new.	Excess.	Sundries.		
101	20	2	J. P. Porteus	\$364.00	\$87.15	.....	\$87.15	2	\$87.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$87.15	.....
97	88	4	K. Kitajima	103.00	36.05	.....	36.05	4	36.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.05	.....
112	89	5	Kecowang Kee Co.	103.00	31.70	.....	31.70	5	31.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.70	.....
59	12	6	A. Santamaria	204.00	71.40	.....	71.40	6	71.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.40	.....
73	31	7	do	73.00	25.55	.....	25.55	7	25.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.55	.....
74	32	8	do	71.00	24.85	.....	24.85	8	24.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.85	.....
140	117	9	K. Kitajima	79.00	27.65	.....	27.65	9	27.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.65	.....
168	157	10	do	111.00	38.55	.....	38.55	10	38.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.55	.....
180	23	11	A. Chopard	283.00	141.50	.....	141.50	11	59.50	.....	.....	.....	\$56.50	\$25.50	.....	.....	141.50	.....
181	24	12	V. Jonest	800.00	387.70	.....	387.70	12	93.45	.....	.....	.....	258.30	35.95	.....	.....	387.70	.....
179	25	13	A. Chopard	458.00	231.60	.....	231.60	13	99.70	.....	.....	.....	91.50	40.40	.....	.....	231.60	.....
182	26	14	V. Jonest	252.00	130.95	.....	130.95	14	30.65	.....	.....	.....	87.25	13.05	.....	.....	130.95	.....
183	27	15	do	168.00	84.00	.....	84.00	15	19.60	.....	.....	.....	56.00	8.40	.....	.....	84.00	.....
184	28	16	do	727.00	359.70	.....	359.70	16	84.70	.....	.....	.....	239.95	35.05	.....	.....	359.70	.....
185	29	17	do	461.00	230.50	.....	230.50	17	53.90	.....	.....	.....	153.50	23.10	.....	.....	230.50	.....
171	119	18	Kecowang Kee Co.	189.00	93.00	.....	93.00	18	93.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.00	.....
188	165	19	Hiram Walker & Sons	48.00	41.70	.....	47.70	19	41.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.70	.....
				4,494.00	2,043.55	.....	2,043.55		919.10	.....	.....	.....	943.00	181.45	.....	.....	2,043.55	.....

Statement of entries for transportation and exportation, with benefit of refund of duties under the provisions of section 2977, Revised Statutes, of exhibits from the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.

[Column containing marks and numbers under "Description of packages" omitted in printing.]

Original I. T. numbers.	Exposition serial numbers.	T. and E. entry numbers.	By what route transported.	Port of exit.	Exhibitor.	Number of cases.	Description of goods.	Net amount of refund as computed.	Date of exportation.	Vessel on which exported.	Country to which exported.
50, 52, 3, 83, 99 656, 780	92, 94, 15, 139, 160 13, 90	{ 1 3	{ Southern Express Com- pany. Pennsylvania Railroad ...	New York Philadel- phia.	L. Rivolta..... Alida Goetghebuer	2 12	Jewelry..... Jewelry, mf. met., hdkfs, and glass.	\$304.57 213.49	1896. Feb. 20	Massachusetts.. From Philadel- phia by rail- road to Suspens- ion Bridge.	England. Canada.
11, 60 1, 25 31	40, 104 10, 48 7	4 5 6	Southern Express Com- pany. Southern Railroad..... Southern Express Com- pany.	New York do do	Emelio Ugolini Marie Levitte H. Mueller.....	1 2 1	Jewelry (pkd. pkg.)..... Silverware and mf. met.... Jewelry.....	231.40 143.03 198.32	Feb. 12 Mar. 21	Fulda..... Railroad to St. Albans.	Italy. Canada.
28, 21166, 22246 16, 33	{ 71, 72, 74, 112, 79	{ 7 8a	{ South Carolina and Geor- gia Railroad. Pennsylvania Railroad ...	do do	Aloys Koch Hellman Bros.....	{ 1 5	{ do. Jewelry (pkd. pkg.)..... Earthenware (3 cases) and 1 pkd. pkg. cutlery.	{ 267.53 317.00	Feb. 29 Feb. 22	Wennar Etruria.....	Germany. England.
8	38	10	do	do	G. Gonella.....	24	Statuary, mf. marble and wood.	224.12	.....	.....	.....
44, 35, 36, 22, 68 23263	67, 102, 103, 106, 123 77, 12	{ 11 18	do Southern Express Com- pany.	do do	Chevalié & Saulay.. A. Santamaria	9 2	Jewelry, mf. met., and fans. Jewelry.....	670.40 147.39	..... Feb. 29	..... Werra.....	Italy.
5, 4, 96 87	31, 32, 155 76	19 20	Pennsylvania Railroad ... Southern Express Com- pany.	do do	do do	1 1	do do	74.69 160.32	Feb. 22 Feb. 29	Etruria Werra.....	England. Italy.
32131 61, 82 10	174 109, 138 39	21 22 23	do Pennsylvania Railroad ... do	do do do	do do A. Macchi.....	1 1 5	do do Mirrors.....	62.39 319.28 29.44 Feb. 22 Feb. 29	do Etruria Werra.....	Do. England. Italy.
			Total	3,363.37

S. Doc. 80—54

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INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

EXHIBIT F.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF BONDS TAKEN AT THE PORT OF ATLANTA,
EXPOSITION PERIOD, AUGUST 1, 1895, TO FEBRUARY 29, 1896, CAT. NO. 444.

- No. 1. Cat. No. 424. Abstract of duties on merchandise imported into the port of Atlanta and entered for warehousing.
- No. 2. Cat. No. 425. Abstract of duties on merchandise imported into and warehoused at other ports and transported to and rewarehoused at the port of Atlanta.
- No. 3. Cat. No. 425. Abstract of duties on merchandise imported into and warehoused at other ports and transported to and constructively rewarehoused at the port of Atlanta.
- No. 4. Cat. No. 426. Abstract of increased duties ascertained on liquidation of warehouse entry at the port of Atlanta.
- No. 5. Cat. No. 427. Abstract of duties on merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in the port of Atlanta.
- No. 6. Cat. No. 428. Abstract of duties on merchandise imported into and warehoused at other districts and transported to and rewarehoused in the port of Atlanta and withdrawn for consumption.
- No. 7. Cat. No. 428. Abstract of duties on merchandise imported into and warehoused at other districts and transported to and constructively rewarehoused in the port of Atlanta and withdrawn for immediate consumption.
- No. 8. Cat. No. 429. Abstract of duties on merchandise imported into the port of Atlanta, warehoused, withdrawn and entered for transportation to other ports.
- No. 9. Cat. No. 431. Abstract of duties on merchandise warehoused, withdrawn without payment of duties, and entered for exportation to foreign ports at the port of Atlanta.
- No. 10. Cat. No. 431. Abstract of duties on merchandise rewarehoused, withdrawn without payment of duties, and entered for exportation to foreign ports at the port of Atlanta.
- No. 11. Cat. No. 432. Abstract of allowances for deficiencies in quantity of imported merchandise withdrawn from warehouse made at the custom-house at Atlanta.
- No. 12. Cat. No. 432. Abstract of allowances for deterioration of imported exhibits withdrawn from warehouse made at the custom-house, Atlanta.
- No. 13. Cat. No. 432. Abstract of allowances of deterioration of imported exhibits rewarehoused and withdrawn made at the custom-house, Atlanta.
- No. 14. Cat. No. 432. Abstract of allowances for donations to institutions of imported merchandise withdrawn from warehouse made at the custom-house at Atlanta.
- No. 15. Cat. No. 432. Abstract of allowances for samples of imported exhibits withdrawn from warehouse made at the custom-house, Atlanta.
- No. 16. Cat. No. 433. Abstract of reduction of duties under provisions of law affecting duty on goods in warehouse on withdrawal for consumption, port of Atlanta.
- No. 17. Cat. No. 436. Abstract of excess of duties ascertained on liquidation of warehouse entries in the port of Atlanta.
- No. 18. Cat. No. 437. Statement of balance due on merchandise in warehouse at the port of Atlanta at the close of the month of February, 1896.
- No. 19. Cat. No. 437. Statement of balance due on abandoned merchandise in warehouse at the port of Atlanta at the close of the month of February, 1896.
- No. 20. Cat. No. 437. Statement of balance due on merchandise rewarehoused at the port of Atlanta at the close of the month of February, 1896.

EXHIBIT G.

ALIEN EMPLOYEES UNDER CONTRACT WITH FOREIGN EXHIBITORS AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.—RELEVANT ACTS OF CONGRESS AND SPECIAL RULINGS BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

AN ACT to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That all contracts or agreements, express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any person, company, partnership, or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service or having reference to the performance of labor or service by any person in the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or service is contracted for into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts of the United States, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel and land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place any alien, laborer, mechanic, or artisan, who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien, laborer, mechanic, or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States to act as private secretaries, servants, or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in the United States as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person, or persons, partnership, or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: *Provided*, That skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

SEC. 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, February 26, 1885.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, in eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries, for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits.

Whereas the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, have extended invitations which have been accepted by the several nations, and space for installing foreign exhibits has been applied for and duly apportioned, and concessions and privileges granted by the exposition management to the citizens and subjects of foreign nations; and

Whereas, for the purpose of securing the production upon the exposition grounds of scenes illustrative of the architecture, dress, habits, and modes of life, occupation, industries, means of locomotion and transportation, amusements, entertainments, and so forth, of the natives of foreign countries, it has been necessary for the Cotton States and International Exposition Company to grant concessions and privileges to certain firms and corporations conceding the right to make such productions: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor, and the acts of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the acts amendatory of these acts, shall not be so construed, nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in any wise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation, or the holder, who is a citizen of a foreign nation, of any concession or privilege from the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, from bringing into the United States, under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they, or any of them, may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparations for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with such exposition: *Provided, however,* That no alien shall by virtue of this act enter the United States under contract to perform labor except by express permission, naming such alien, of the Secretary of the Treasury; and any such alien who may remain in the United States for more than one year after the close of said exposition shall thereafter be subject to all the processes and penalties applicable to aliens coming in violation of the alien contract-labor law aforesaid.

Approved, January 21, 1895.

[S. S. 16117. Circular No. 107.]

EMPLOYEES OF EXHIBITORS AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA, GA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1895.

Congress having passed a joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits, which was approved by the President January 21, 1895, commissioners of immigration and collectors of customs are hereby charged with the duty of admitting such employees under the following regulations:

1. Upon the arrival of any such employee at any port of the United States the commissioner of immigration at such port, or, where there is no commissioner of immigration, the collector of customs at such port, will satisfy himself that such person is entitled to admission into the United States under the provisions of said joint resolution, and will thereupon permit him or her to land, and issue to him or her a certificate in accordance with the facts ascertained, and file in his office a memorandum thereof.

2. Certificates in the form hereto annexed will be used, and the stub attached, with the blanks filled, will be regarded as the memorandum to be filed. Immigration officers will make requisition for such number of certificates as may be required.

3. When any such certificate is returned by its holder, preparatory to departure for the country from which he or she came, the fact of such surrender and departure, and the date thereof, will be indorsed across the face of the certificate and entered upon the corresponding stub; and the certificate shall then be filed for reference.

4. In one year after the close of said exposition, commissioners of immigration and collectors of customs who have issued such certificates will report to the Treasury Department the number issued, and whether any holder thereof (giving name) has failed to surrender his or her certificate and depart from the country; and in case any such holder depart from a port other than that at which he or she entered, the commissioner or collector to whom the certificate may be surrendered will transmit the same without delay to the officer who issued it, or his successor.

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1895.

JOHN D. STOCKER, Esq.,
Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: I am in receipt, by reference from you, under date of October 29, for my consideration, a letter from James P. Porteus, president of the Mexican Village Exposition Company, requesting to be advised whether the special law allowing the importation of employees of exhibitors at the Cotton States and International Exposition of Atlanta, Ga., would permit him to allow the 70 Mexicans whom he brought with him to contract and work for other parties outside or away from the Exposition grounds or if it would be allowable for him to make such contracts for them.

In reply, I call your attention to the resolution itself, which provides in part as follows:

"That the act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract to perform labor, and the act of Congress prohibiting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and the acts amendatory of these acts shall not be so construed, nor shall anything therein operate to prevent, hinder, or in any wise restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of a foreign nation, or the holder, who is a citizen of a foreign nation, of any concession or privilege from the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, from bringing into the United States under contract such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they or any of them may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparations for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with such Exposition," etc.

From the above it would appear that foreigners who have been admitted into the United States by virtue of said resolution may perform such labor under contract as may have been authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been granted by the Cotton States and International Exposition Company of Atlanta, Ga., in connection with such Exposition, and not otherwise.

Respectfully, yours,

FRANK H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:
W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 29, 1895.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 20th instant, with which was inclosed a communication addressed to you by Chinese Inspector J. T. Scharf with reference to Mexicans claimed to have been brought into the United States under contract to work for the Mexican Village Exposition Company at the Cotton States and International Exposition, I have to inform you that the subject was referred to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who states that if the persons mentioned were admitted duly in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress providing for the admission of such persons at the Exposition under certain conditions, they may remain in the United States for one year after the close of said Exposition, and that, even if their connection with the Exposition is terminated by abrogation of their contract, they still have one year in which to return to their homes.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

EXHIBIT H.

ACTS OF CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS AT CHICAGO, ILL., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., TACOMA, WASH., ATLANTA, GA., AND PORTLAND, OREG.

[Section 11, S. S. 9996, and act of April 25, 1890, S. S. 12056.]

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AN ACT to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mine, and sea in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

* * * * *

SEC. 11. That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the Exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles, and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal.

* * * * *

[S. S. 14424. Circular.]

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 7, 1893.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The following act of Congress was approved by the President on September 1, 1893:

AN ACT in aid of the California Midwinter International Exposition.

Whereas there will be held in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, from and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, an exposition to be known as the California Midwinter International Exposition, in which foreign nations and foreign exhibitors have been invited and have agreed to participate: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and all articles which have been imported from foreign countries and which are now on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, upon which there is a tariff or customs duty, and which have been heretofore admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be removed to the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, for the sole purpose of exhibition at said California Midwinter International Exposition.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful at any time during such Exposition to sell for delivery at the close of the Exposition any of the goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of the import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of the importation; and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal thereof.

SEC. 3. That all of the provisions of public resolution numbered thirty, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at World's Columbian Exposition to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, are hereby extended to and made applicable to said California Midwinter International Exposition to the same extent as if said California Midwinter International Exposition was therein specifically named.

In conformity with the above act, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, it is hereby directed that the regulations issued by this Department on November fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, governing the free importation of articles for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago shall be applied, so far as practicable, to the California Midwinter International Exposition, for which purpose the name "San Francisco" shall be substituted for the name "Chicago" whenever the latter shall appear in said regulations; and the words "Midwinter International Exposition" shall be substituted for the words "World's Columbian Exposition" whenever the latter may appear.

Exhibits may be transferred from the Exposition at Chicago to the exposition at San Francisco by any railroad company which is bonded for the transportation of appraised merchandise, for which purpose entry will be required under the form of "warehouse and transportation entry," a bond being taken from the owner or his agent, without sureties, conditioned upon the due entry of the exhibits at San Francisco. All merchandise so transferred will be appraised and classified before being laden at Chicago, and may then be repacked into smaller packages to suit the convenience of the exhibitor.

Every package laden for transportation as above shall have affixed to it a blue label, bearing the words, "In transit to the Midwinter Exposition at San Francisco. Exhibit from ———." And the name of the country of origin shall be placed thereon.

The entry at San Francisco and the records there kept will be made under the same forms as are established at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

[S. S. 15181.]

INTERSTATE FAIR AT TACOMA, WASH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 7, 1894.*

Extract from the act of Congress approved by the President on August 3, 1894:

"SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful at any time during such Exposition to sell for delivery at the close of the Exposition any of the goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of sale; and all penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced and applied against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal thereof.

"SEC. 3. That all of the provisions of public resolution numbered thirty, entitled 'Joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits,' approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, are hereby extended to and made applicable to said Interstate Fair, to the same extent as if said Interstate Fair was therein specifically named."

In conformity with the above act, and by virtue of the authority therein conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, it is hereby directed that the regulations issued by this Department on November 5, 1891, governing the free importation of articles for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, shall be applied, so far as practicable, to the Interstate Fair, for which purpose the name "Tacoma" shall be substituted for the name "Chicago" whenever the latter shall appear in said regulations; and the words "Interstate Fair" shall be substituted for the words "World's Columbian Exposition" whenever the latter may appear.

Exhibits may be transferred from the California Midwinter International Exposition at San Francisco to the exposition at Tacoma by any railroad company which is bonded for the transportation of appraised merchandise, for which purpose entry will be required under the form of "warehouse and transportation entry," a bond being taken from the owner or his agent, without sureties, conditioned upon the due

entry of the exhibits at Tacoma. All merchandise so transferred will be appraised and classified before being laden at San Francisco, and may then be repacked into smaller packages to suit the convenience of the exhibitor.

Every package laden for transportation as above shall have affixed to it a blue label bearing the words: "In transit to the Interstate Fair at Tacoma, Washington, Exhibit from ———." And the name of the country of origin shall be placed thereon.

The entry at Tacoma and the records there kept will be made under the same forms as are established at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

[S. S. 15349.]

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 10, 1894.*

Extract (sec. 3, par. 2) from the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894:

"But the United States shall not in any manner nor under any circumstances be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of the said Cotton States and International Exposition organized under the laws of the State of Georgia, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for the service, salaries, labor, or wages of said officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to the capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses incidental to the Exposition: *Provided, however,* That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exhibition to sell for delivery at the close of the Exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulation for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and all such articles, when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States, shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such article by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal: *And provided further,* That medals with appropriate devices, emblems, and inscriptions commemorative of said Cotton States and International Exposition, and of the awards to be made to exhibitors thereat, be prepared at some mint of the United States for the board of directors thereof, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof; and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said coinage act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under this section."

AN ACT to exempt the articles of foreign exhibitors at the Portland Universal Exposition, at Portland, Oregon, from the payment of duties.

Whereas there will be held in the city of Portland, and county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, from and after December first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, an exposition to be known as the Portland Universal Exposition, in which foreign nations and foreign exhibitors have been invited and have agreed to participate: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition, upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and all articles which have been imported from foreign countries and which have been on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, or which have been on exhibition at the California Midwinter International Exposition, or at the Interstate Fair at Tacoma, Washington, upon which there is a tariff or customs duty and which have been heretofore admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be transferred to the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful at any time during such Exposition to sell, for delivery at the close of the Exposition, any of the goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import

duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of sale; and all penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced and applied against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal thereof.

SEC. 3. That all of the provisions of public resolution numbered thirty, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition to bring to this country foreign laborers from their respective countries for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, are hereby extended to and made applicable to said Portland Universal Exposition to the same extent as if said Exposition was therein specifically named.

Approved, January 8, 1895.

EXHIBIT I.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED EXHIBITS FORMALLY ABANDONED.

ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1896.

Mr. JOHN D. STOCKER,
Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: I beg to report sale, this day, of abandoned Exposition goods, as follows:

Port number.	C. S. and I. E. number.	Warehouse bond number.	Exhibitor.	Description of merchandise.	Amount realized at public sale.
62	10B	7	M. Levitte	{ Desk	\$1.00
				{ 2 stools .....	.50
36E	80	32	Hillman Bros	{ Doors .....	.05
	45		.....do	1 case and insulators .....	.50
				1 lot disinfectants, etc.	2.79
Total					4.84
Less auctioneer's fee					1.00
Cash returned					3.84

Respectfully, yours,

H. LEWIS JOHNSON, *Auctioneer.*

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., March 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given, under special instructions received from the Treasury Department, dated March 28, 1896, and article 818, General Customs Regulations of 1892, that the following imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, which have been formally abandoned by the consignees thereof, under the consolidated local rules relating to the administration of customs thereat, will be sold at public sale, at the custom-house, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, at 10 a. m., April 9, 1896:

Port entry number.	C. S. and I. E. number.	Warehouse bond number.	Exhibitor.	Appraised value.	Ascertained duty.	Description of merchandise.	Net amount realized at public sale April 9, 1896.
62	10B	7	Marie Levitte...	\$4.00	\$1.00	1 old desk; 2 old stools; 2 wooden doors.	\$1.40
36E	80	32	Hillman Bros ...	(¹)	.....	1 glass case, containing 11 insulators.	.45
.....	45	.....	.....do	6.00	1.50	1 lot sheep dips; chemical compounds not otherwise provided for; exhibition samples.	1.99

¹No commercial value.

Schedules of the articles to be sold can be had by applying to Mr. W. A. Donaldson, deputy surveyor in charge, room 36, Federal building.

JOHN D. STOCKER, *Surveyor of Customs.*

EXHIBIT K.

INDEX TO THE ACTS OF CONGRESS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND TO THE DECISIONS, REGULATIONS, AND SPECIAL RULINGS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITIONS:

- Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and International Exposition; Boston, Mass., The Exhibition of Art and Industry; Chicago, Ill., The National Exposition of Railway Appliances; Chicago, Ill., The World's Columbian Exposition; Denver, Colo., The National Mining and Industrial Exposition; Louisville, Ky., The Southern Exposition; New Orleans, La., The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition; New York City, N. Y., The World's Fair Prize Winners' Exposition; Philadelphia, Pa., The Centennial Exhibition; Philadelphia, Pa., The Exhibition of Electrical Apparatus; Philadelphia, Pa., The International Sheep and Wool Show; Portland, Oreg., The Portland Universal Exposition; San Francisco, Cal., The California Midwinter International Exposition; St. Louis, Mo., The St. Louis Exposition; Tacoma, Wash., The Northwest Interstate Exposition.
- Abandoned exhibits, imported, summary disposition of. D. L. March 28, 1896.
- Abandonment of exhibits. S. S. 13275 and 14334.
- Acceptance of exhibits by proper authorities at Exposition. S. S. 12885.
- Accounts, method of keeping customs records and accounts at Exposition. D. L. December 22, 1892, and S. S. 12739 and 14495.
- Acts of Congress in regard to the expositions at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Louisville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Tacoma. S. S. 2192, 5496, 6247, 9967, 9996, 14481, 14424, 15181, 15349, and 16117, and acts of April 1, 1880; April 7, 1882; June 28, 1882; March 3, 1883, and January 8, 1895.
- Advertisements, lithographs, etc., for gratuitous distribution. D. L. October 26, 1891, and March 22, 1894, and S. S. 2712, 2919, 12768, and 13918.
- Antidiphtheritic serum, medicinal preparation, duty on. D. L. November 1, 1895.
- Appliances, railway, imported for the National Exposition of Railway Appliances at Chicago, 1893. S. S. 5496.
- Appointment of examiners to serve as inspectors. D. L. April 29, 1893.
- Appointment of special agent's force for supervisory purposes. D. L. October 29, 1895.
- Art, works of, presentation of, to municipal corporations and public institutions. S. S. 13157 and 14449.
- Articles:
- Arriving under W. and T. or I. T. entry. D. L. February 19, 1892.
 - Belonging to foreign governments, entry of. S. S. 2524.
 - For use in display of exhibits. S. S. 2541.
 - For use in entertaining official representatives. D. L. February 17, 1893, and S. S. 2718 and 13155.
 - For use of foreign commissioners. D. L. June 28, 1893, and April 20, 1893.
 - Imported for consumption at Exposition. D. L. May 19, 1893, and S. S. 12864.
 - In packed packages. D. L. April 28, 1893, and May 14, 1894, and S. S. 12090 and 13400.
 - Intended for exhibition at the National Mining and Industrial Exposition, Denver, admitted free of duty. Acts of April 7, 1882, and March 3, 1883.
 - Intended for the Exhibition of Art and Industry held at Boston, Mass., in 1883, admitted free. Act of June 28, 1882.
 - Intended for the special exhibition of machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, etc., for the generation and application of electricity, to be held at Philadelphia by the Franklin Institute, admitted free. Act of February 26, 1883.
- Atlanta Exposition, act of Congress regarding. S. S. 15349.
- Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to accept smaller sum in satisfaction of claim by the United States for duties on exhibits unlawfully delivered at the World's Columbian Exposition. S. S. 14450.
- Authorization to appoint certain temporary officers for duty at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. September 6 and 18, 1895, and October 5, 1895.
- Awards, jury of:
- Entry of cigars for distribution to. D. L. May 16, 1894.
 - Distribution of samples of exhibits to. D. L. November 20, 1895.
- Bicycle catalogues, distribution of. S. S. 12768.
- Bond:
- Breaking packages in. D. L. April 28, 1893, May 6, 1893, and October 30, 1895, and S. S. 13999.
 - For small articles of value. S. S. 2709.

- Bookkeeping at Exposition, approval of collector's plan. D. L. December 22, 1892.
- Books:
- For distribution, dutiable. S. S. 2788.
 - Used in connection with drawback. Cat. Nos. 875 and 877.
- Boston, Mass., articles intended for Exhibition of Art and Industry, in 1883, to be held at, admitted free. Act of June 28, 1882.
- Brazilian commissioner, free admission of clothing for, authorized. D. L. January 17, 1893.
- Brandy and spirits imported for Centennial Exposition. S. S. 2558.
- Buildings at Exposition, free entry of material to be used in construction of. S. S. 13152, 14334, and 14492.
- California Midwinter International Exposition, act of Congress regarding. S. S. 14424.
- California Midwinter International Exposition and the World's Columbian Exposition, imported exhibits withdrawn for consumption after August 28, 1894. D. L. January 21, 1896, G. A. 3186, and S. S. 16357.
- Canadian goods:
- Importation of. S. S. 2717 and 10059.
 - Exportation of. S. S. 12481.
- Catalogues, circulars, etc., entry of, for free distribution. D. L. March 22, 1894, and October 23, 1895, and S. S. 2718, 2919, 12768, and 13918.
- Catalogues for sale, dutiable. D. L. June 16, 1893.
- Cattle:
- Canadian, for exhibition purposes. S. S. 13741.
 - Importation of. (See Live stock.)
- Centennial Exhibition, act of Congress regarding. S. S. 2192.
- Chairs, rolling, used at Exposition for profit. S. S. 12491.
- Cherry cordials, samples of. S. S. 13149.
- Chicago, act of Congress regarding World's Columbian Exposition. Act of April 25, 1890, and S. S. 9996 and 12056.
- Chicago World's Columbian Exposition and the California Midwinter International Exposition, imported exhibits withdrawn for consumption after August 28, 1894. D. L. January 21, 1896, G. A. 3186, and S. S. 16357.
- Chicago, Ill., free entry of imported railway appliances intended for the National Exposition of Railway Appliances, 1883. S. S. 5496.
- Chinese concession in "The Terrace" not included within the customs limits at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. October 30, 1895.
- Chinese exhibitors and employees. D. L. October 30 and November 29, 1895, and S. S. 13122, 13266, and 16117.
- Cholera-infected ports, treatment of cases, wrappers, etc., from. D. L. December 22, 1892.
- Cigars:
- For distribution to jury of awards, free entry of, not permitted. D. L. May 16, 1894.
 - For distribution to jury of awards, free entry of, permitted. D. L. November 20, 1895.
- Circulars and other advertisement for gratuitous distribution. D. L. March 22, 1894, and October 23, 1895, and S. S. 2718, 2919, 12768, and 13918.
- Clothing of Brazilian commissioner, free admission of. D. L. January 17, 1893.
- Commissioners:
- Foreign, status of. S. S. 14492.
 - Free admission of articles for. D. L. January 17, 1893, and February 17, 1893.
 - Midwinter Exposition, no authority for special concessions to. D. L. January 30, 1894.
- Compromise in the matter of certain unlawful deliveries of exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition without the payment of duty. S. S. 14450.
- Commingleing of duty-paid and bonded exhibits forbidden. S. S. 14180 and 16369.
- Common carriers, conditions governing transportation of exhibits. S. S. 12190.
- Consignment of exhibits. S. S. 12118 and 13414.
- Consolidated local rules governing customs procedure at the close of the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. January 2, 1896.
- Consolidation of special agent's force with regular force, for supervisory purposes. D. L. October 29, 1895.
- Consular fee for verification of invoices. S. S. 2228.
- Control of customs authorities released upon payment of duty. S. S. 14334 and 16369.
- Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.:
- Act of Congress regarding. S. S. 15349,
 - Allowance of drawback at, permitted. D. L. December 9, 1895.
 - Authorization to sell abandoned exhibits at. D. L. March 28, 1896.
 - Reduction of detailed force at. D. L. December 17, 1895.

- Cuspidors, drawback on, World's Fair. S. S. 12757 and 13123.
- Damage to goods. S. S. 13914 and 14182.
- Deliveries, unlawful, of exhibits sold at World's Columbian Exposition. S. S. 14180 and 14450.
- Delivery of exhibits sold, enforcement of restriction. S. S. 14334 and 16369.
- Denver, act to admit free articles for exhibition at the National Mining and Industrial Exposition, 1882. Acts of April 7, 1882, and March 3, 1883.
- Depredations:
- No allowance for. S. S. 14363 and 15087.
 - Responsibility of collector for. S. S. 13999.
- Destruction of exhibits by fire at the World's Columbian Exposition. S. S. 13914.
- Deterioration or depreciation of exhibits. D. L. December 9 and 23, 1895, and S. S. 12056 and 14334.
- Allowance for, etc. D. T. May 1, 1894, and D. L. May 14, May 31, and August 18, 1894.
- Diamonds, custody of, during transportation. S. S. 12887.
- Disposition, summary, of imported exhibits formally abandoned. D. L. March 28, 1896.
- Distribution, free, of imported catalogues, advertisements, and samples, etc. D. L. March 22 and April 27, 1894, and October 23, 1895, and S. S. 2718, 2919, 12768, and 13918.
- Donations:
- Of exhibits to institutions and museums. D. L. October 30, 1895, and January 2, 1896.
 - Of statutory to municipal corporations and public institutions. S. S. 13157 and 14449.
- Drawback:
- Allowance of, permitted at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. December 9, 1895.
 - Combination of portions of different exhibits into one entry. D. T. July 25, 1894.
 - On World's Fair cuspidors. S. S. 12757 and 13123.
- Dutiable goods sold at Exhibition to be delivered out of the United States. S. S. 2942.
- Duty:
- On antidiphtheritic serum, medicinal preparation. D. L. November 1, 1895.
 - On raw material used in manufacturing articles sold at Exposition. S. S. 12413.
 - On stolen exhibits. (*See also* Goods stolen.) D. L. September 22, 1893.
 - Payment of, after close of Exposition. D. L. October 21, 1893.
 - Rate of, assessable on goods withdrawn from California Midwinter International Exposition. D. L. October 12, 1894, and January 21, 1896, G. A. 3186, and S. S. 16357.
 - Refund of, on exhibits. D. L. September 16 and October 18, 1892, and October 21, 1895, and S. S. 14334 and 16369.
 - Refund of, on stolen goods, not allowed. S. S. 15087.
- Electric accumulator, battery cells for test purposes, free entry denied. S. S. 12615.
- Electric carbons, sale of. D. L. December 5, 1892, and S. S. 12481.
- Employees of exhibitors:
- Immigration regulations concerning. D. L. October 30 and November 29, 1895, and S. S. 13122, 13246, and 16117.
 - Free entry of food for. D. L. May 19, 1893.
- Employees, authority to use World's Fair officials in regular service. D. L. June 1, 1893.
- Entertainment of official representatives, articles for. S. S. 13155.
- Entries, reliquidation of warehouse and transportation entries, to correct errors. D. L. May 28, 1894.
- Entry:
- Of articles and exhibits. (*See also* Free entry.) D. L. May 31, 1894, and S. S. 2524, 9996, 12056, 12509, 12864, 13118, 14481, and 15181.
 - Of goods belonging to foreign governments. S. S. 2524.
 - Of exhibits arriving under W. and T. and I. T. form of entry. D. L. February 19, 1892.
 - For drawback, combination of portions of different exhibits, into one entry. D. L. July 25, 1894, and S. S. 12281.
 - Free. (*See* Free Entry.)
 - Live stock. S. S. 12881, 12885, and 13741.
- Examiners, appointment of, to serve as inspectors. D. L. April 29, 1893.
- Exhibition purposes defined. S. S. 12883.
- Exhibition of Art and Industry to be held in Boston, Mass., in 1883, articles intended for, admitted free. Act of June 28, 1882.

Exhibition of machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, etc., for the generation and application of electricity, to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., by the Franklin Institute, articles intended for, admitted free. Act of February 26, 1883.

Exhibits:

Abandonment of. D. L. January 2 and March 28, 1896, and S. S. 13275 and 14334.

Acceptance of, by proper authorities at Exposition. S. S. 12885.

Control of, by collector. D. L. July 26, 1893.

Architectural designs, etc. D. L. February 20, and March 5, 1892.

Arriving under W. and T. and I. T. form of entry. D. L. February 19, 1892.

Custody of valuable, during transportation. S. S. 12887.

Destruction by fire at World's Columbian Exposition. S. S. 13914.

Deterioration or depreciation of. D. T. May 1 and D. L. May 2, 1894; December 9 and 23, 1895, and S. S. 12056 and 14334.

Dutiable value. S. S. 2947.

Entry of. S. S. 2512, 2709, 12056, 12509, 13118, and 14334.

Entry of, belonging to foreign governments. S. S. 2524.

Exportation of. S. S. 14477 and 14334.

Formally abandoned, summary disposition of. D. L. March 28, 1896.

Fragile, unpacking of. S. S. 13404.

Free entry for outside exhibits denied. D. L. February 15, 1893.

From different importations may be combined in one drawback entry. D. T. July 23, 1894.

Government, liberal treatment regarding. D. L. November 15, 1893.

Importations of, from Canada. S. S. 12717 and 10059.

Importations of, in packed packages. (*See Packages packed.*) S. S. 13404.

Importations of, from Mexico. S. S. 10059, 12476, and 13835.

Invoices covering, treatment of, etc. S. S. 2228, 2516, 12885, and 13999.

Manifests of, fees not collectible. S. S. 13713.

Marking of country of origin not required. S. S. 13148

Mexican, importation of. S. S. 12476 and 13835.

Not accepted, disposition of. S. S. 12885.

Not properly consigned. S. S. 13118.

Ownership of, with regard to withdrawal of for export. D. L. November 20, 1893.

Overvaluation of. D. L. May 28, 1894.

Permission to entry under warehousing entries. D. L. September 27, 1895.

Placed under general order at New York. D. L. December 9, 1895.

Presentation of, to museums and institutions. D. L. October 30, 1895, and January 2, 1896.

Reappraisal of, at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. November 20, 1895.

Removal of, under general order, at close of Exposition. S. S. 14435.

Removal of, outside of Exposition grounds for exhibition, repairs, polishing, etc. D. L. February 11, 1893, May 22, 1893, and March 14, 1894.

Removal of, in bond for temporary exhibition. D. L. August 9, 1894.

Repacking of. D. L. May 6, 1893; May 14, 1894; August 9, 1894, and October 30, 1895; and S. S. 14424.

Responsibility for safety of. S. S. 15087.

Sale of. S. S. 2900, 12413, 14180, and 14334.

Samples from, for free distribution. D. L. January 8, February 16, and April 9, 1894, and November 20, 1895; and S. S. 12883, 13149, and 13918.

Seizure of, at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. December 7 and 28, 1895, and January 25, 1896.

Stolen. (*See Goods, stolen.*)

Storage of. S. S. 12885 and 14435.

To be placed in general order at close of Exposition. S. S. 14435.

Treatment of invoices, liens for freight, sale of, breaking packages in bond, fraudulent abstraction of goods, dutiable value, appraisement of, etc. D. L. January 2, 1896, and S. S. 13999 and 14334.

Unclaimed, disposition of. S. S. 2626 and 14435.

Used for the construction of booths, stands, pavilions, etc. D. L. January 2, 1895, and S. S. 14334 and 14492.

Valuable, custody of, in transportation. S. S. 12887.

Withdrawal of, for exportation. D. L. April 28, 1893.

Withdrawal of packages from. S. S. 12090. (*See also Goods and Free entry.*)

Fees:

Not collectible for manifests of exhibits. S. S. 13713.

Not collectible for entry of exhibits. S. S. 2823.

Consular, for verification of invoice. S. S. 2228.

Fire, destruction of exhibits by. S. S. 13914.

Foreign commissioners:

Status of. S. S. 14492.

Articles for use of. (*See* Free entry.)

Fragile goods, unpacking of. S. S. 13404.

Franklin Institute, exhibition of machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, etc., for the generation and application of electricity, to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., by, act regarding. Act of February 26, 1883.

Free admission of clothing for Brazilian commissioners. D. L. January 17, 1893.

Free entry:

Articles for Algerian and Tunisian villages. S. S. 13039.

Catalogues for gratuitous distribution. (*See also* Circulars.) D. L. October 23, 1895, and S. S. 13918 and 12768.

Consumption at Exposition. S. S. 12864.

Entertainment of official representatives. S. S. 2718 and 13155.

Electric-battery cells for test purposes. S. S. 12615.

Food supplies for employees. D. L. May 19, 1893.

Imported railway appliances for the National Exposition of Railway Appliances, at Chicago, Ill., 1883. S. S. 5496.

Liquors in small packages. D. L. February 16 and April 9, 1894, and S. S. 2558 and 12398.

Liquors as samples. (*See* Liquors.)

Lumber accepted as exhibits. D. L. January 18, 1893.

Materials used in the construction of buildings of foreign governments. S. S. 14492.

Materials to be used in the construction and decoration of buildings, booths, stands, etc. D. L. November 25, 1893, and S. S. 13152 and 14334.

Of merchandise imported for exhibition under a fee not permitted. D. L. October 28 and October 30, 1895.

Of costumes and properties of electrical company. D. T. April 28, 1893, and D. L. May 6, 1893.

Of articles intended for the exhibition of art and industry, to be held at Boston, 1883. Act of June 28, 1882.

Of articles intended for the special exhibition of machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, etc., for the generation and application of electricity, to be held at Philadelphia by the Franklin Institute. Act of February 26, 1883.

Of exhibits to be displayed at the National Mining and Industrial Exposition, Denver, Colo. Acts of April 7, 1882, and March 3, 1883.

Stationery for use of representatives of foreign governments. D. L. October 29, 1892.

Samples for gratuitous distribution. (*See* Samples.)

Tableware for restaurant. D. L. February 11, 1893.

Of articles for use of foreign commissioners. D. L. January 17 and February 17, 1893.

Of articles for World's Columbian Exposition. D. L. February 20, 1892, and October 26, 1891; and S. S. 9996, 12509, 13118, 14481, 14424, and 15181.

Freight liens. S. S. 13999.

General order:

Exhibits placed under. D. L. December 9, 1895.

Goods to be placed in, at close of Exposition. S. S. 14435.

Goods:

Abandonment and withdrawal of at end of Exposition. S. S. 14334.

Appraisal of. S. S. 12056.

Bond of small articles of value. S. S. 2709.

Canadian, for Centennial Exhibition. S. S. 2717.

Canadian, exportation of, from Centennial Exhibition. S. S. 3004.

Commingling of bonded and duty paid, not allowable. S. S. 14180.

Covered by one invoice and in one package, partly for exhibit and partly for sale. S. S. 13999.

Damage to. S. S. 13914 and 14182.

Dutiable, to be delivered out of the United States. S. S. 2942.

Duty, rates of, assessable on goods withdrawn from California Midwinter International Exposition. D. L. October 12, 1894, and January 21, 1896; G. A. 3186, and S. S. 16357.

Entry of, belonging to foreign governments. S. S. 2524.

Entry of. (*See also* Free entry.) S. S. 2524, 12056, 12509, 13118, and 14334.

For Centennial Exhibition. S. S. 2512, 2618, 2709, and 2947.

Free Entry of. (*See* Free entry.)

Fragile, unpacking of. S. S. 13404.

Fraudulent abstraction of. S. S. 13999.

From cholera-infected districts, disposed of. D. L. December 22, 1892.

Goods—Continued.

- General order, goods to be placed, in at close of Exposition. S. S. 14435.
 General order, placed under. D. L. December 9, 1895.
 Imported for consumption at Exposition. D. L. May 19, 1893, and S. S. 12864.
 Manufactured from imported raw material and sold during Exposition. S. S. 12413.
 Marking with country of origin not required. S. S. 13148.
 Perishable, disposition of. D. L. December 22, 1892.
 Refund of duty on. D. L. September 16, and October 18, 1892, and S. S. 14334.
 Repacking of broken cases containing. D. L. May 6 and October 30, 1895.
 Repacking of, into smaller packages. S. S. 14334.
 Sale of. S. S. 2900, 12413, 14180, and 14334.
 Specially prepared for Centennial Exhibition, dutiable value of. S. S. 2947.
 Storage of. S. S. 12885 and 14435.
 Stolen, are dutiable. D. L. September 22, 1893, and S. S. 10581, 15087, 14363, and 13999.
 Stolen, responsibility of collector for. S. S. 13999.
 Unclaimed, disposition of. S. S. 2626 and 14435.
 Verification of invoices abroad covering exhibits. S. S. 2228, 2516, and 2618.
 Withdrawn from California Midwinter Exposition. D. L. October 12 and 18, 1894.
 Withdrawal of, at end of Exposition. D. L. November 20, 1893.
- Gratuities to United States officials prohibited. S. S. 14180.
- Importation:
 At Pembina, for Centennial. S. S. 2609.
 Goods in bond from Mexico. S. S. 12476 and 13835.
 Of articles for consumption at Exposition. S. S. 12864.
 Of articles in packed packages. D. L. May 14, 1894, and S. S. 12090 and 13400.
 Perishable, disposition of. D. L. December 22, 1892.
 Installment privileges, continuance of, after Exposition. D. L. October 21, 1893.
 Institutions and museums, presentation of exhibits to. D. L. October 30, 1895, and January 2, 1896.
 International courtesy, articles used in entertaining official representatives. D. L. April 20, 1890, and February 17, 1893, and S. S. 2718 and 13155.
 International Sheep and Wool Show to be held in the Centennial Buildings, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, September, 1880, act regarding. Act of April 1, 1880.
- Invoices:
 Consular and other verification of, abroad. D. L. January 2, 1896, and S. S. 2228 and 2516.
 To be submitted to proper authorities to determine as to acceptance of exhibits. S. S. 12885.
- Jewelry, if sold, subject to duty in condition in which imported. S. S. 13026.
- Joint resolution providing for free admission of articles intended for a special exhibition of machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, etc., for the generation and application of electricity, to be held at Philadelphia by the Franklin Institute. Act of February 26, 1883.
- Jury of awards:
 Free entry of cigars for, denied. D. L. May 16, 1894.
 Distribution of samples of exhibits to, permitted. D. L. November 20, 1895.
- Liens for freight. S. S. 13999.
- Liquors:
 Capacity of packages of. S. S. 2558 and 12398.
 Free entry and distribution of samples of. D. L. February 16 and April 9, 1894; October 19, November 11, and November 20, 1895; and S. S. 13149.
- Live stock, importation and treatment of. S. S. 12881, 12885, and 13741.
- Louisville, Ky., act relating to Southern Exposition to be held in 1883. Act of March 3, 1883.
- Manifests, mail, for exhibits. S. S. 13842.
- Manufacture and sale of goods at Exposition. S. S. 12413.
- Marking of goods as to country of origin not required. S. S. 13198.
- Materials:
 Used in construction of buildings of foreign governments, free. S. S. 14492.
 Used in construction of buildings, portions, etc., accepted as exhibits. S. S. 13152, 14334, and 14492.
 Abandonment of. D. L. January 2, 1896, and S. S. 13275 and 14334.
 Raw, imported and used in manufactures at Exposition. S. S. 12413.
 Medicinal preparation, antidiphtheritic serum, duty on. D. L. October 29, 1895.
 Merchandise imported for exhibition under a fee at the Cotton States and International Exposition, free entry of not permitted. D. L. October 28 and 30, 1895.
 Mexico, importing of exhibits. S. S. 10059, 12476, and 13835.
 Midwinter International Exposition, act and regulations. S. S. 14424, 14347, and 14495.

- Musicians, foreign, for Exposition, admission of. S. S. 13857.
- Municipal corporation and public institutions, presentation of statutory to. S. S. 13157 and 14449.
- Museums and institutions, presentation of exhibits to. D. L. October 30, 1895, and January 2, 1896.
- National Exposition of Railway Appliances at Chicago, Ill., 1883, free entry of imported railway appliances intended for. S. S. 5496.
- National Mining and Industrial Exposition, Denver, act to admit free articles for exhibition at. Acts of April 7, 1882, and March 3, 1883.
- Naval office, cooperation of, in proceedings on making entry of merchandise imported for World's Columbian Exposition. S. S. 12190.
- New Orleans World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, act regarding. S. S. 6247.
- New York City, N. Y., World's Fair Prize Winners' Exposition, act regarding. S. S. 14481.
- Northwest Interstate Exposition, Tacoma, Wash., act regarding. S. S. 15181.
- Officers, Government:
- Acceptance of gratuities or presents prohibited. S. S. 14180.
 - Appointment and placing of, at World's Columbian Exposition. D. L. December 6, 1892.
 - Appointment of, at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. September 6 and 18, 1895, and October 5, 1895.
 - Appointment of examiners to serve as inspectors. D. L. April 29, 1893.
 - Compensation of, by importers for special services. D. L. December 22, 1892.
 - Special agent's force used for supervisory purposes at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. October 29, 1895.
 - Will keep distinct and separate records of all importations. S. S. 12739 and 14495.
- Official privileges:
- Extended to foreign commissioners. D. L. February 17, 1893, and S. S. 2718 and 13155.
 - Not extended to subordinate officers of foreign commissioners. D. L. October 20, 1893.
- Officials of World's Columbian Exposition, authority to use in customs service when necessary. D. L. June 1, 1893.
- Overvaluation of exhibits. D. L. May 28, 1894.
- Packages:
- Breaking of, when in bond. S. S. 13999.
 - Must be treated as units, either as exhibits or merchandise. D. L. April 28, 1893, and D. L. May 6, 1893.
 - Packed entire, withdrawal of from bond. D. L. May 14, 1894, and S. S. 12090.
 - Packed, importation of articles in. D. L. May 14, 1894, and S. S. 13400.
- Paintings and statutory, transfer of in bond for temporary exhibition outside of Exposition grounds. D. L. October 17, 1893, and August 9, 1894.
- Paintings: Removal of, from art institute to Exposition. D. L. February 21, and March 24, 1893.
- Free withdrawal of, after close of Exposition. D. L. October 18, 1894.
- Pavilions, free entry of materials for. S. S. 13152.
- Pembina, importations at, Centennial. S. S. 2609.
- Perishable importations, treatment of. D. L. December 22, 1892.
- Philadelphia:
- Centennial Exposition, act of Congress regarding. S. S. 2192.
 - Exhibition of machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, etc., for the generation and application of electricity, free admission of articles intended for. Act of February 26, 1883.
 - International Sheep and Wool Show held at, in September, 1880, in the Centennial Buildings, Fairmount Park. Act of April 1, 1880.
- Portland Universal Exposition, act regarding. Act of January 8, 1895.
- Public institutions and municipal corporations, presentation of statutory to. S. S. 13157 and 14449.
- Railway appliances imported for the National Exposition of Railway Appliances at Chicago, Ill., in 1883, free entry of. S. S. 5496.
- Rates of duty applicable to exhibits imported for the World's Columbia Exposition and the California Midwinter and International Exposition, and withdrawn for consumption after August 28, 1894. D. L. January 21, 1896, G. A. 3186, and S. S. 16357.
- Reappraisal of exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. November 20, 1895.
- Records and accounts at. D. L. December 22, 1892, and S. S. 12739 and 14495.
- Refund of duty. D. L. September 16, October 18, 1892, and October 21, 1895, and S. S. 14334.
- On stolen goods not allowed. S. S. 15087.

Regulations, general, as to expositions. S. S. 2192, 2247, 2482, 2512, 5496, 10059, 10581, 12056, 12190, 12739, 12881, 12885, 13118, 13122, 13246, 13400, 13999, 14334, 14424, 14477, 14495, 15349, 16117, and 16369, and acts of April 1, 1880; June 28, 1882; April 7, 1882; March 3, 1883, and January 8, 1895.

Regarding entry of exhibits. S. S. 10059, 12056, 12509, and 13118.

Regarding exportation of exhibits. D. L. November 16, 1895, and January 2, 1896, and S. S. 13999, 14334, and 14477.

Remission of penalty, partial, in a certain case of unlawful delivery. S. S. 14450.

Reduction in number of detailed officers at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. December 17, 1895.

Reliquidation warehouse and transportation entries, to correct errors. D. L. May 28, 1894.

Removal of exhibits. (See Exhibits, removal of.)

Repacking of exhibits. D. L. May 6, 1893, May 14, 1894, and October 30, 1895, and S. S. 14424 and 14334.

Reports from customs officers on importation and transportation of goods intended for Exposition. S. S. 12739 and 14495.

Responsibility for safety of exhibits not with Government. S. S. 15087.

Rolling chairs dutiable if used for hire. S. S. 12491.

Rules, consolidated local, governing customs procedure at the close of the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. January 2, 1896.

Sale:

Of exhibits during Exposition. S. S. 2900, 12413, 12481, 14180, and 14334.

Of goods manufactured at Exposition. S. S. 14180.

Samples, entry of, for distribution. D. L. January 8, February 16, April 9, 12, and 27, and May 16, 1894; November 11 and 20, 1895, and S. S. 12883, 13149, and 13918.

San Francisco, Cal., act regarding California Midwinter International Exposition at. S. S. 14424.

Search lights not permitted to leave Exposition grounds. D. L. October 15, 1892.

Seizure of articles for exhibition at the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. December 7 and 28, 1895, and January 25, 1896.

Special agent's force, consolidation with regular force, for supervisory purposes. D. L. October 29, 1895.

Shortages at expositions. D. L. December 9, 1895, and S. S. 14363 and 14450.

Statuary:

To be presented to municipal corporations and public institutions at close of Exposition. S. S. 13157 and 14449.

Removal of, from Art Institute to Exposition. D. L. February 21, 1893, and March 24, 1893.

Statuary and paintings, transfer for temporary exhibition. D. L. October 17, 1893, and August 9, 1894.

St. Louis Exposition, act of Congress regarding. S. S. 9967.

Stolen goods:

Duty upon, to be collected. S. S. 14363.

No refund of duty allowed. S. S. 15087.

Storage charges. S. S. 12050.

Storage of goods. D. L. December 22, 1892, and S. S. 12885 and 14435.

Summary disposition of imported exhibits formally abandoned. D. L. March 28, 1896.

Tacoma, act of Congress regarding Northwest Interstate Exposition. S. S. 15181.

Transportation and exportation regulations to govern customs procedure at close of the Cotton States and International Exposition. D. L. November 16, 1895.

Unclaimed goods, disposition of. S. S. 2626 and 14435.

Unpacking of fragile goods. S. S. 13404.

Warehousing entries, permission to exhibitors to enter their exhibits under. D. L. September 27, 1895.

Warehouse and I. T. entry, goods arriving under. D. L. February 19, 1892.

Warehouse and transportation entry, reliquidation of. D. L. May 28, 1894.

Withdrawal:

Of goods from California Midwinter International Exposition, rates of duty assessable on, at time of. D. L. October 12, 1894, and January 21, 1896; G. A. 3186 and S. S. 16357.

Of exhibits for consumption without making regular entry not permissible. D. L. February 16, 1894.

Of exhibits for export. D. L. April 28, 1893.

Of goods at end of Exposition. S. S. 14334.

Of packages from exhibits. D. T. April 28, 1893, D. L. May 6, 1893, and S. S. 12090 and 13999.

Works of art for presentation to public institutions and municipal corporations. D. L. October 30, 1895, and January 2, 1896, and S. S. 13157 and 14449.

World's Columbian Exposition, act of Congress regarding. S. S. 9996 and 12056.
 World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, act regarding.
 S. S. 247.
 World's Fair Prize Winners' Exposition, New York City, act regarding. S. S. 14481

EXHIBIT L.

SPECIAL FORMS USED AT THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION,
 Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

Acceptance of imported exhibits.

To the Surveyor of Customs, Port of Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: The following described cases of merchandise—

Case marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

Have been imported by ———, from ———, per ———, for the purpose of exhibition under the terms of the act of Congress approved August 18, 1894. The said articles are hereby accepted, in accordance with the terms of said act, as exhibits subject to the requirements of all general and special United States customs regulations applicable thereon.

Please authorize the transfer of said exhibits covered by the application of said exhibitors to the ——— Building, ——— section, where they will remain until the close of the Exposition, subject to your control, but under the supervision and protection of the Exposition authorities, in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company.

Respectfully, yours,

—————, *Director-General.*

Serial No. ———.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
 Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

To the Chief Inspector:

You will permit the exhibits covered by Exposition serial No. ———, which arrived at the port of Atlanta on the ——— day of ———, 1895, and were transferred to the Exposition grounds under article 9, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895, to be unladen and stored in the ——— Building.

—————,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Application and order to supervise the unpacking of imported exhibits.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
 Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

TO WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

SIR: Please detail a customs inspector to supervise the unpacking of certain cases: Marks, ———; numbers, ———; serial, ———; invoice, ———; in ——— Building, ——— section, at ——— o'clock, ———, 1895.

Respectfully, yours,

Inspector ——— ———:

You are hereby instructed to supervise the unpacking of the cases above specified, to make a special inventory of the contents of each case, to compare the same with the invoice, and to make due report.

—————,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Hon. CHARLES A. COLLIER,

Director-General Cotton States and International Exposition.

SIR: I desire to enter for consumption at the custom-house the following-described cases of merchandise:

Case marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

Imported by ———, from ———, per ———, and accepted by you as exhibits on the ——— day of ———, 1895, for the purpose of paying customs duties thereon, and I hereby notify you to that effect.

Respectfully, yours,

Approved:

———, *Director-General.*

I. T. entry ———; Exposition serial ———; ——— Building; ——— section.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, ———.

Empty cases—Removal orders.

To WALTER A. DONALDSON,

Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

SIR: Please permit transfer to bonded warehouse No. 1 of empty packing cases marked as follows: Marks, ———; number, ———; serial, ———; invoice, ———; ——— Building; ——— section.

Respectfully,

To Inspector ———:

You are hereby directed to supervise the transfer of the above-described empty cases to bonded warehouse No. 1, making due record of the cases so transferred.

———,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

To the Storekeeper:

You are directed to receive into bonded warehouse No. 1 the above-described empty cases.

———,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

Permit to transfer.

To the Chief Inspector of Customs:

You will permit and supervise the transfer of ——— cases of ———, marked ———, serial No. ———, from ——— section, ——— Building, to ——— section, ——— building.

———,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ——— ———.

Mr. WALTER A. DONALDSON,

Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

SIR: I transmit for delivery to ——— receipt No. ——— (Cat. No. 399) for \$—— for duties. Also the duty-paid permit.

Respectfully,

———,
Surveyor of Customs.

No. ——— receipt; Exposition serial No. ———.

Exposition permit to deliver and release.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

The duties thereon having been paid, you will deliver to ——— and release from customs custody the merchandise described below, under Exposition serial ———, and which was originally imported into the port of ———, in the ———, from ——— on the ——— day of ———, 1895, and brought to this port by ———.

—————,
Surveyor of Customs.

Ascertained duty ———. Duty paid ———, 1895.

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

Exposition serial ———; I. T. No. ———; ——— Building; ——— section.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, ———.

To the Chief Inspector of Customs:

Duties having been secured to be paid upon case of ———, marked ———, covered by I. T. entry No. ———, from ———, Exposition serial No. ———, you will treat said goods as released from customs control, unless the exhibitor should file notification in this office that the goods are to remain under customs supervision for purposes of drawback to exportation thereof at the close of the Exposition.

Respectfully, yours,

—————,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Name of exhibitor, ——— ———.

Notification for drawback supervision.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

Hon. JOHN D. STOCKER,
Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: I hereby notify you that I desire to take advantage of the privilege provided for in the second paragraph of article 13, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895, relative to drawback or refund of the duties paid, so that at the close of the Cotton States and International Exposition, I may receive a refund of the duties paid upon articles which shall be duly exported. The cases are covered by I. T. entry ———, Exposition serial ———, entered for consumption on ——— day of ———, 1895.

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

Exposition serial No. ———; I. T. No. ———; ——— Building; ——— section.
Respectfully, yours,

Notice of withdrawal of drawback notification.

Hon. JOHN D. STOCKER,
Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: I hereby notify you that I withdraw my notification filed ———, for customs supervision in the matter of drawback, under article 13, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895.

Exposition serial No. ———; I. T. No. ———.

FOREIGN EXHIBITS.

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION,
ATLANTA, GA.

U. S. CUSTOMS.

Serial No. Section

The law provides that exhibits may be sold, but must not be removed until the close of the Exposition.

Penalty—Seizure of goods, fine, and imprisonment of offender.

JOHN D. STOCKER,
Surveyor of Customs.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

Under notification filed — day of ———, 1895, with Hon. John D. Stocker, surveyor of customs, Atlanta, Ga., these imported articles are under customs supervision for purposes of drawback or refund of duty, in conformity with article 13, Special Customs Regulations of August 3, 1895.

—————
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

U. S. CUSTOMS.

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION,
ATLANTA, GA.

.....Building.Section. Serial.....

U. S. CUSTOMS.

I. T. No.
S. No.

FINE ARTS.

IN BOND.

C. S. AND I. EXP.,

ATLANTA.

Examiner's report of articles short or missing.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge, Cotton States and International Exposition.

SIR: Examination of merchandise and exhibits entered for installations, Exposition serial No. ———, I. T. No. ———, discloses the fact that certain articles are short or missing, which are stated below, with valuations as ascertained from the original invoice and the Exposition records.

Quantity and description.	Value (foreign currency).	Value (United States currency).

—————
Acting Appraiser.

—————
Examiner.

Application to distribute imported samples of no commercial value at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 189—.

To the Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: Application is hereby made for permission to make gratuitous distribution of the following-described samples without payment of duty.

Marks.	Numbers.	Description and quantity of samples.

Exposition serial No. —; I. T. No. —; — Building, — section.

Exhibitor.

To ———,
Examiner of Merchandise.

You will examine and make report whether the samples covered by the within application have any commercial value under Department letter of November 12, 1895.

Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Exposition permit to deliver samples of no commercial value.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 189—.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

Under the authorization contained in Department letter of November 12, 1895, you will deliver to ——— and release from customs custody, for purposes of gratuitous distribution at the Cotton States and International Exposition, the samples of no commercial value described herein, under Exposition serial No. —, and which were originally imported into the port of — in the — from —, on the — day of —, 1895, and brought to this port by —.

Duty —.

Marks.	Numbers.	Description and quantity of samples.

Exposition serial —; I. T. No. —; — Building, — section.

Surveyor of Customs.

Notice to importer of advance in value upon appraisal.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1895.

SIR: A lot of — entered by you, ex — from —, at the port of — on the — day of —, 1895, under special entry No. — for immediate transportation without appraisement to the Cotton States and International Exposition, and entered by you for consumption, —, under Exposition serial No. —, has been appraised in accordance with law. The said valuation exceeds by — per cent the amount declared by you on the entry as the actual marked value. If you desire to appeal from this appraisement it will be necessary to do so within two days from the date hereof, as provided in section 13, act of June 10, 1890.

Surveyor of Customs.

To ———, Exhibitor.
—— section, — Building.

Importer's notice to the surveyor claiming reappraisal.

_____, 1895.

SIR: As I consider the appraisement of the articles covered by Exposition serial No. _____, made by the United States appraiser, too high, under your notification to me, dated _____, I have to request that the said merchandise be reappraised, pursuant to law, with as little delay as your convenience will permit.

_____,
Exhibitor.

_____ section, _____ Building.

To Hon. JOHN D. STOCKER,
Surveyor of Customs.

ATLANTA, GA., _____, 189—.

To Mr. WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge,
Cotton States and International Exposition.

SIR: I desire to have a reappraisal for deterioration made of my exhibits, covered by Exposition serial No. _____, as these exhibits have been very much injured by exposure and handling during the Exposition.

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.

_____ section, _____ Building.

Application and order to supervise the repacking of imported exhibits.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., _____, 1896.

To WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

SIR: Please detail a customs inspector to supervise the repacking of certain cases: Marks, _____; numbers, _____; serial, _____; invoice, _____; in _____ Building, _____ section, at _____ o'clock, _____, 1896.

Respectfully, yours,

Inspector _____:

You are hereby instructed to supervise the repacking of the cases above specified, to compare the same with the invoice and the Exposition records, and to make due report.

_____,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Empty cases—Transfer orders.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., _____, 189—.

To WALTER A. DONALDSON,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

SIR: Please permit transfer from bonded warehouse No. 1 of empty packing cases marked as follows: Marks, _____; numbers, _____; serial, _____; invoice, _____, to _____ Building, _____ section.

Respectfully, yours,

To Inspector _____:

You are hereby directed to supervise the transfer of the above-described empty cases from bonded warehouse No. 1, making due record of the cases so transferred.

_____,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

To the Storekeeper:

You are directed to deliver from bonded warehouse No. 1 the above-described empty cases.

_____,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

Notice of abandonment of imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition.

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., _____, 189—.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

You are hereby notified that the following merchandise is abandoned by me to the United States:

Marks.	Numbers	Description of articles.	Quantity.

Exposition serial No. —; I. T. No. —; — Building, — section,
Respectfully, yours,

Exposition transfer and delivery permit for transportation and exportation.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., _____, 1895.

To the Deputy Surveyor in Charge:

You will supervise the transfer from the Exposition grounds and the delivery at Atlanta, for transportation and exportation, of the following-described merchandise, first causing the same to be corded, sealed, cased, and branded:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

by _____ to _____, covered by Exposition withdrawal for transportation and exportation No. —, specially imported into this district under Exposition I. T. entry —, by _____, from _____, via the port of _____, and installed in the _____ section, — Building, and afterwards entered for warehousing.

_____,
Surveyor of Customs.

Export label.

— section, — Building.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga.

Consigned: Collector of customs at _____. For exportation to _____.
Per _____.

_____, Shipping Agents.

Exposition serial —. Withdrawal transportation and exportation No. —.

Transportation permit.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Port of ———, ———, 189—.

To the Inspector in Charge.

Bond having been given for the delivery at the port of ——— of the following merchandise withdrawn by ——— ——— for transportation:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of merchandise.

which was imported by ——— ——— on the ——— day of ———, 18—, in the ———, from ———, to be marked "Port of ———, in bond for ———," before delivery, you will deliver the same to the surveyor or an authorized inspector for shipment by way of ———.

Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1896.

I would request permission to remove from ——— Building the following packages:

Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.

Approved:

_____, Exhibitor.

Commissioner-General for Europe.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., ———, 1896.

MR. DE WITT C. JACKSON,
Special Inspector, Cotton States and International Exposition.

SIR: In view of the danger that is apprehended from depredation or fire at the Liberal Arts Building, Exposition grounds, now that the police patrol and fire protection have been withdrawn therefrom, you are hereby instructed to supervise the lading into cars of ——— cases ———, Exposition serial Nos. ——— relating to exhibits owned by ———, and repacked in cases in the Liberal Arts Building, the railroad cars to be held until the completion of all entries, records, and other documents covering said installations, making special report as to the number of the cars and the cases laden therein.

Respectfully, yours,

Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

ATLANTA, GA., ———, 1896.

HON. JOHN D. STOCKER,
Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.

SIR: I hereby give notice that I object to paying you the sum of \$—— as fees exacted on the ——— day of ———, 1896, for cording and sealing ——— cases of exhibits, imported under the act of August 18, 1894, for the sole purpose of exhibition at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., serial No. ———, port No. ———, export No. ———, said exhibits having been duly repacked for transportation and exportation from the United States to ———, via ———, on the ground that said act of August 18, 1894, declares distinctly that "all articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at said Exposition,

upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges." As these articles have been duly entered for transportation and exportation to ———, after having been merely exhibited at this Exposition, I claim that fees should not be exacted at the time of transportation and exportation, if fees could not be legally collected or exacted at the time of importation, and I respectfully request that the sum of \$—— be returned to me.

_____,
Exhibitor.

Exposition serial, —; port serial, —; export serial, —. Date, —.

Entry of merchandise short and missing from the quantity entered for exhibition at the Cotton States and International Exposition by ———, which articles were brought into this district on the — day of —, 1895 (Exposition serial No. —; I. T. No. —), from the port of —, by —, having been originally imported into the port of —, in the —, from —.

Marks and numbers.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.

Withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation of exhibits from the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.

Withdrawal entry for T. and B., No. —.

Withdrawal entry of merchandise originally imported at the port of —, by —, in the —, and transported to this port on the — day of —, 189—, by —, for exhibition at the Cotton States and International Exposition; intended to be transported to the port of — and exported thence to —.

Original I. T. number, —. C. S. and I. E. serial number, —. Warehouse bond number, —. Date, —.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Quantity.	Value.
		Corded and sealed. _____ Inspector of Customs.		
	_____, Shipping Agents.			

Consigned to collector of customs at —, by way of —, for exportation to —. Common carrier, —.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Port of Atlanta, Ga., —, 189—.

To the Chief Inspector:

You will direct an inspector to examine the goods described in the accompanying entry, and if found to agree exactly therewith, to superintend the lading thereof on board the —, for exportation to —, of which, when completed, he will make due return.

_____,
Deputy Surveyor in Charge.

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., —, 189—.

I hereby certify that I have examined the packages of merchandise enumerated in the annexed entry, and, finding them to agree in all respects with the description thereof, they have been laden under my supervision on board the — for —, and secured by customs —. I further certify that a manifest of the same has been delivered to the —.

_____,
Inspector.

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., ———, 189—.

Received, in good order, from the surveyor of customs at Atlanta, Ga., the merchandise described in the within entry, which, under the provisions of our bond as a common carrier, it is agreed shall be reported to and safely delivered to the collector or principal officer of customs at the port of ——— days after date hereof.

Agent ——— R. R. Co.

[Indorsement.]	Wd. T. & E. No.	Withdrawal Entry for of exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition from Atlanta, Ga.	C. S. & I. E. No.	To.....	Via.....

Manifest of exhibits in bond from the Cotton States and International Exposition, entered for transportation and exportation.

Withdrawal for T. and E., No. ———.

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., ———, 189—.

Laden on ———, for transportation to the port of ———, in the district of ———, by way of ———, to be delivered to the collector or other proper officer of the customs on arrival at the port of destination, and exported thence to ———.

Description of merchandise (marks, numbers, packages, and contents).	Shipper.	Consignee.

[To be signed by master of vessel, or conductor or agent of transportation company.]

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., ———, 189—.

I certify that the within manifest is correct; that the merchandise therein described has been laden under my supervision on board¹ ———.

—————, *Inspector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

PORT OF ———, ———, 189—.

The within-described merchandise has arrived at this port, and is now on board the² ———.

[Indorsement.]	Port of	Manifest of	.....	Arrived	From.....	Consigned to
	..... 189.....		.....	..... 189.....		

¹ Here add car number, or name and description of vessel; and if secured by lock or seal, or both, so state.

² Here insert name of vessel, car, etc., and the wharf, pier, or depot where to be found.

EXHIBIT E.—*Withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation of duty-paid exhibits from the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., with benefit of drawback.*

Withdrawal entry for drawback T. and E. No. —.

Withdrawal entry of duty-paid merchandise originally imported at the port of —, by —, in the —, and transported to this port on the — day of —, 189—, by —, for exhibition at the Cotton States and International Exposition and retained in customs custody; intended to be transported to the port of — and exported thence to —, with benefit of drawback.

Original I. T. No. —. C. S. and I. E. No. —. Warehouse bond No. —. Date, —.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.	Allowance.	Remarks.
		For shipment to —, Ultimate consignees.					
		—, Shipping agents.					

Consigned to collector of customs at —, by way of —, for exportation to —. Common carrier, —.

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION AND IDENTIFICATION.

—, 189—.

I hereby certify that I have examined and identified the articles above described, and that I find the quantities and unit values thereof to be correct, as noted.

Approved:

—, Examiner.

—, Acting Appraiser.

CERTIFICATE OF DUTY PAYMENT AND CUSTOMS CUSTODY.

—, 189—.

I hereby certify that duty has been duly paid on the articles described in the entry herewith annexed, which articles are at present in the — section, — Building, and have been in customs custody since their importation, as stated in the entry.

—, Deputy Surveyor in charge.

OATH.

I do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear that the goods, wares, and merchandise described in the within entry, now delivered by me to the surveyor of customs for the port of Atlanta, Ga., have been duly entered at the custom-house of this port and the duties thereon paid, as above specified, and that they are truly intended to be exported by me to the port of —, as stated in the said entry, and by the vessel (or route) therein indicated, and are not intended to be relanded or consumed within the limits of the United States. I further swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said goods, wares, and merchandise are the same in quality, quantity, value, and package, wastage and damage excepted, as at the time of importation; that no allowance or reduction of duties for damage or other cause has been made except as above specified, and that no part of the duties paid have been heretofore refunded by way of drawback or otherwise, so help me God.

—, Exporter.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., — 189—.

To the Chief Inspector:

You will direct an inspector to examine the goods described in the accompanying entry, and if found to agree exactly therewith, to superintend the lading thereof on board the — for exportation to —, of which, when completed, he will make due return.

—,
Deputy Surveyor in charge.

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., ———, 189—.

I hereby certify that I have examined the packages of merchandise enumerated in the annexed entry, and finding them to agree in all respects with the description thereof, they have been laden, under my supervision, on board the ——— for ——— and secured by customs ———. I further certify that a manifest of the same has been delivered to the ———.

—————, *Inspector.*

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., ———, 189—.

Received in good order, from the surveyor of customs at Atlanta, Ga., the merchandise described in the within entry, which, under the provisions of our bond as a common carrier, it is agreed shall be reported to and safely delivered to the collector or principal officer of customs at the port of ———, ——— days after date hereof.

Agent ———, *R. R. Co.*

[Indorsement.]	Drawback Wld. T. & E. No.	Withdrawal Entry for of transportation and exportation duty paid exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition from Atlanta, Ga., with benefit of drawback.	To.....	Via.....
	C. S. & I. E. No.			

Manifest of exhibits in bond from the Cotton States and International Exposition, duty paid, entered for transportation and exportation.

Withdrawal for T. and E. No. ———, with benefit of drawback.

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., ———, 189—.

Laden on ———, for transportation to the port of ———, in the district of ———, by way of ———, to be delivered to the collector or other proper officer of the customs on arrival at the port of destination, and exported thence to ——— with benefit of drawback.

Marks and numbers.	Description of merchandise, packages, and contents.	Quantity.	Value.	Shipper.	Consignee.

[To be signed by master of vessel or conductor or agent of transportation company.]

PORT OF ATLANTA, GA., ———, 189—.

I certify that the within manifest is correct; that the merchandise therein described has been laden under my supervision on board ¹ ———.

Inspector of Customs.

¹ Here add car number, or name and description of vessel; and if branded and secured by lock or seal, or both, so state.

NOTICE.

PORT OF _____, _____, 189—.

The within-described merchandise has arrived at this port, and is now on board the ¹ _____.

_____.

[Indorsement.]	Port of.....	Manifest of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	..... 189..		.....	.....	.....	Arrived .....	..... 189..	.....
						From.....		
						Consigned to.....		

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Atlanta, Ga., _____, 189—.

Notice is hereby given, under special instructions received from the Treasury Department, dated March 28, 1896, and article 818, General Customs Regulations of 1892, that the following imported exhibits at the Cotton States and International Exposition, which have been formally abandoned by the respective consignees, under the consolidated local rules relating to the administration of customs thereat, will be sold at public sale at the custom-house, to the highest bidder, for lawful money of the United States, at _____ a. m., _____, 189—.

Port entry No.	C. S. and I. E. No.	Warehouse bond No.	Exhibitor.	Appraised value.	Ascer- tained duty.	Description of mer- chandise.	Amount realized.	Remarks.

Schedules of the articles to be sold can be had by applying to Mr. W. A. Donald- son, deputy surveyor in charge, Room 36, Federal Building.

_____,
Surveyor of Customs.

¹ Here insert name of vessel, car, etc., and the wharf, pier, or depot where to be found.